

NEW PARTY FORMED

GOLD STANDARD DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE.

Thirty-three States Represented at Indianapolis—It is Decided to Hold a Convention in September and to Name a National Ticket.

Under the name of the National Democratic party of the United States the gold standard Democrats will hold a national convention in Indianapolis Wednesday, Sept. 2, and nominate candidates for President and Vice President. This was decided upon at the meeting of the committee in the Indiana capital. Senator John M. Palmer, of Illinois, was made the chairman of the permanent national committee, and to him will be left the selection of the Executive Committee which is to perfect the details of the convention.

Thirty-five States were personally represented when the permanent committee of the sound money Democrats was organized, but three more States were added to the roll because they had already appointed committeemen, who, however, had been unable to get to the conference in time. The movement for a third ticket was considered national and the decisive step in the warfare against free silver was taken.

The national committee of the new party will exert its influence to have every State send delegates to the convention. The committee to prepare the call reported the following:

Call for the Convention.  
To the Democrats of the United States: A political party has always been defined to be an association of voters to promote the success of political principles held in common. The Democratic party, during its whole history, has been pledged to promote the liberty of the individual, the security of private rights and property, and the supremacy of the law. It has always insisted upon a safe and stable money for the people's use. It has insisted upon the maintenance of the financial honor of the nation, as well as upon the preservation inviolate of the institutions established by the Constitution.

These, its principles, were abandoned by the supposed representatives of the party at a national convention recently assembled at Chicago. The Democratic party will therefore cease to exist unless it be preserved by the voluntary action of such of its members as still adhere to the fundamental principles. No majority of the members of that convention, however large, had sufficient power to surrender these principles. When they undertook to do so that assembly ceased to be a Democratic convention.

The action taken, the irregular proceedings and the platform enunciated by that body were and are so utterly and indefensibly revolutionary and constitute such radical departures from the principles of true democracy, which should characterize a sound and patriotic administration of our country's affairs, that its results are not entitled to the confidence or support of true Democrats.

For the first time since national parties were formed there is not before the American people a platform declaring the principles of the Democratic party as recognized and most courageously and consistently administered by Jefferson, Jackson, and Cleveland, nor are there nominees for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States pledged to carry those principles into practical effect. The faithful and true Democrats of the United States are determined that their principles shall not be ruthlessly surrendered, nor the people be deprived of an opportunity to vote for candidates in accord therewith.

Therefore the National Democratic party of the United States, through its constitutionally constituted committee, hereby calls a national convention of that party for the announcement of its platform and the nomination of candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States and the transaction of such business as is incident thereto, to be held at Indianapolis, Wednesday, Sept. 22, 23 and 24 days of September, 1896, at noon, and hereby requests that the members of the party in the several States who believe in sound money and the preservation of law and order and who are unalterably opposed to the platform adopted and candidates nominated at Chicago, will send in such manner as they shall see best a number of delegates to the same equal to twice the number of electoral votes to which such States are respectively entitled.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Total Amount Collected the Last Fiscal Year \$149,830,615.

The commissioner of internal revenue has just submitted to Secretary Carlisle a preliminary report of the operations of his bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30. It shows that the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the year aggregated \$149,830,615, an increase of \$5,534,687 over the receipts of the preceding fiscal year. The expenditure amounted to \$144,431 and the percentage of cost of collection will be 2.70, a reduction of .18, as compared with the preceding fiscal year. The exact cost cannot be definitely stated until the accounts have been received.

From spirits the receipts were \$80,670,079, an increase of \$907,443. The largest item of increase under this head was from fruit spirits, the receipts of \$1,554,579, being \$488,863 in excess of last year. Retail liquor taxes increased by \$221,100; rectifiers' taxes, \$49,408; and the wholesale liquor dealers' special taxes, \$46,243. The only decreases noted were trifling.

Tobacco brought in a revenue of \$30,711,029, or \$1,006,721 more than was derived from this source in the preceding year. There was a general increase in all the items under this head, the largest being in cigarettes, the receipts of \$2,200,000, and snuff, which brought in a revenue of \$752,015, an increase of \$103,027.

From fermented liquors there was derived taxes aggregating \$33,784,235, or \$2,143,017 more than during the preceding year. Ale, beers and similar liquors brought in \$33,139,141, an increase of \$2,084,520.

There was a falling off of \$189,773 in the taxes realized from oleomargarine, the revenue from which amounted to \$1,219,432. The decrease was general in all the items under this head, the largest item being \$112,817 in the direct tax on oleomargarine, while retail dealers' taxes showed a falling off of \$7,215, and wholesale dealers' taxes \$28,525.

The miscellaneous receipts diminished \$182,000 during the year, the largest item being \$122,458 decrease in the receipts from playing cards, which were only \$259,835.

During the year 67,039,010 gallons of spirits distilled from other material than fruit were withdrawn for consumption, a decrease of 7,413,119 gallons as compared with the preceding year. Clearing out to the number of 4,042,891 gallons were drawn out, which was 714,987,890 more than were consumed during the preceding year. The number of distillers and charcoal withdrains was 4,237,755,948, an increase of 73,783,303. Chewing and smoking tobacco was taken out to the amount of 253,067,137 pounds, an increase of 5,397,490 pounds.

Illinois returned more internal revenue taxes than any other State, the total collections being \$23,073,153. New York came next in order with \$21,620,470. Kentucky stood third with \$14,903,110. Ohio and Pennsylvania were close together with \$11,947,724 and \$11,145,548 respectively. Indiana had \$7,693,154; Missouri, \$6,950,111; Maryland, \$5,936,893; and Wisconsin, \$5,012,097. Of the remaining States reached the \$5,000,000 mark in the returns.

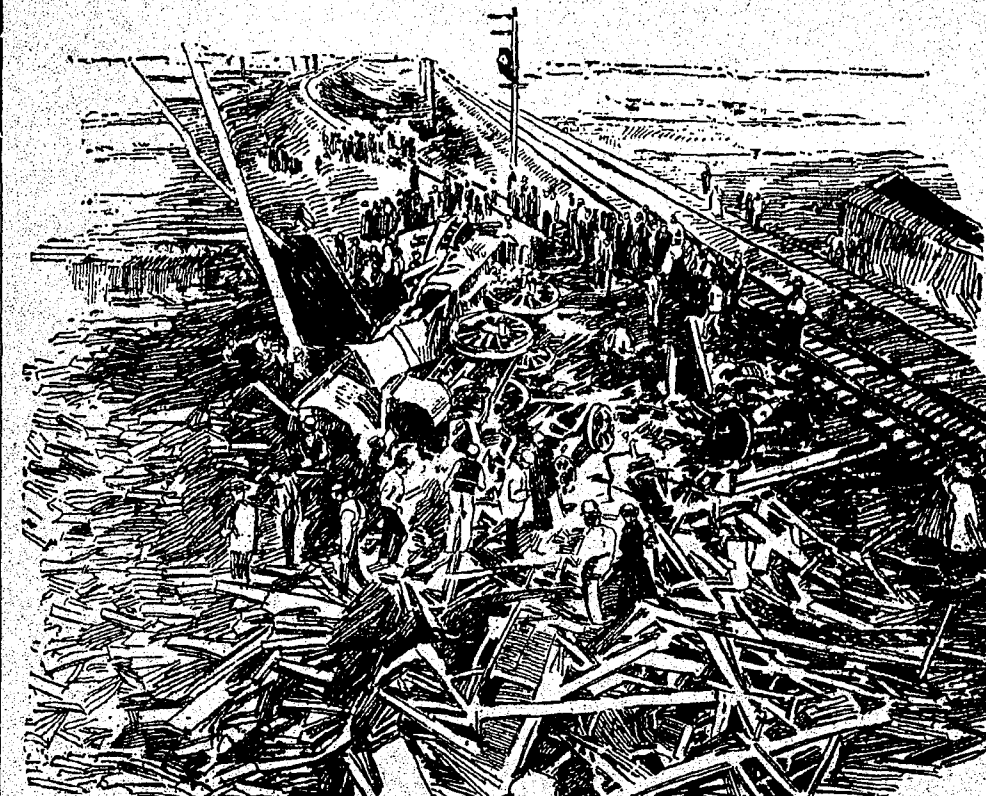
Senator Dubois of Idaho will support Justice Brewer in favor of the gold standard. Senator Murphy of New York says that he will support Bryan.

The silver party proposes to flood New York with literature during the campaign.

A conference of Nebraska gold-standards and Democrats will be held in the near future.

Four thousand people attended a Republican ratification meeting in the Boston Music Hall.

SCENE OF THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD DISASTER.



FORTY-FOUR WERE KILLED.

Terrific Results of the Railroad Disaster at Atlantic City, N. J. Now that the excitement has more or less subsided, the actual fatalities and injured in the Atlantic City, N. J., railroad accident, are definitely known. The dead number forty-four, and forty-three are seriously injured, but are expected to recover. Of those in the hospital, twenty

of 15¢ of silver to 1 of gold. To melt these coins, or sell them at their bullion value, would involve great loss, which they cannot afford to bear. After counting in Europe have, in the aggregate, a large amount of silver in circulation and are in like situation.

"In England there is a growing sentiment for international bimetalism, embracing her political economists, her pro-



THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD HORROR.

Eight were so far recovered two days later as to be able to go to their homes. Of the fifteen persons remaining in the hospital several are suffering from terrible injuries, the nature of which makes their recovery doubtful. There are still people who contend that the Reading train was racing when the accident occurred, but it cannot be substantiated. It was two trains were racing the engineers were violating one of the strictest rules of their roads, and were liable to instant dismissal, if discovered. On the other hand, a man whose name is withheld, and who witnessed the accident, says the trains were not racing.

No verification of the racing between the two trains can be obtained from the railroad people, as they either refuse to talk or flatly deny that the engineers could have been racing. Nevertheless, people generally use the two roads, and that races occur frequently on the level stretches, where the tracks are parallel, and bets among the passengers would be made over the result. Two of the wounded at the sanitarium are in a very serious state. These are Mrs. Fralinger, of Bridgeport, whose leg was amputated, and the unknown woman with the fractured skull. The latter recovered consciousness Saturday morning, but could only talk incoherently, giving no explanation of herself. It is probable her skull will be trephined in the effort to save her life. The terrible crash has cast a gloom over the city and sobered the gay throng of summer pleasure seekers. Besides the death and suffering entailed by the collision, it is likely to seriously affect the business of the city for the rest of the summer. The fear is expressed among hotel men that the accident will make people timid about traveling on the lightening express, and as this has been a poor season so far, the outlook is viewed with anything but cheerful minds by business people.

ALLISON ON SILVER.

Iowa Senator Favors Bimetalism by Agreement. Senator William B. Allison, in reply to a request for his views touching bimetalism by international agreement, has written a letter, which has been printed by the Upper Des Moines of Algona, Ia.

Mr. Allison was chairman of the United States delegation to the Brussels monetary conference in 1892, and studied the question exhaustively. He says in part: "As respects the prospect for an international agreement to fix a ratio between gold and silver, with a view to open mints with unlimited coinage by the agreeing nations, I am still of the belief that such an agreement within a reasonable time is probable. The silver countries cannot abandon silver because of their situation, nor can they procure gold to take the place of silver, even if they were inclined to do so. Hence the necessity of a common ratio between the metals, embracing the leading commercial nations. France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Spain have large amounts of silver in circulation full legal tender, coined at the old ratio



SENATOR ALLISON.

The Brussels conference met at an inopportune time and without sufficient preparation and consultation with governments invited to participate. Such a conference, when held, should be preceded by a carefully digested plan for discussion prepared in advance by the leading governments. Thus it was at Brussels that Germany and Austria and some of the smaller States were not permitted to act and vote in the conference, and most widely known residents of northern



THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD HORROR.

therefore it was a failure as respects immediate results, but it accomplished one thing of great value, namely, a general recognition of a serious evil that required a practical remedy.

WED IN SPITE OF ALL.

Miss Grace Wilson Becomes Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr. Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr. and Miss Grace Wilson were married in New York at noon Monday at the Wilson residence, by the Rev. William H. Pott, assistant rector of St. Thomas's Church. The wedding was private.

Only the members of the bride's family were present. The bridegroom was the only one of the Vanderbilt family at the marriage. Probably no other wedding in years has so aroused the interest and sympathy of New Yorkers. From the time the engagement was announced, a few months ago, up to the present the Vanderbilt family has made known its uncompromising disapproval of the match. The fact that the bride is a few years older than the bridegroom, and even this has been as nothing in the face of their devotion to each other. By marrying the girl of his choice young Vanderbilt may forfeit a patrimony which is estimated at \$400,000,000. A single carriage went in front of the Wilson residence during the ceremony, in which the bridal couple were conveyed to the railway station.

Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr. is the oldest living son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and a great-grandson of the celebrated Commodore Vanderbilt, who laid the foundation of the family's great fortune. The young man is 22 years of age and was graduated last year at Yale. He is the first member of his family to attain a university degree. Miss Grace Wilson is not a member of an old New York family. Both her father and mother are Southerners, who settled in New York after the close of the civil war. Richard T. Wilson is a self-made man and is supposed to be the possessor of \$10,000,000.

RESULT IN ALABAMA.

Democrats Claim the Governor by 40,000 Majority. According to an Associated Press dispatch sent out on the night following the Alabama election, Johnston, the Democratic candidate, won with a majority of about 40,000. Elections in the State of Alabama are conducted on the Australian plan, and no definite figures as to the result can be given until the official count is completed.

The Populists kept a close watch on the proceedings, one of the "spotters" placed to count the number of voters who went into the polls used peas, transferring them from one pocket to another. At another polling place the Populist "spotter" marked Democrats entering to vote by white peas and Populists by black beans. He contends that several hundred more votes are returned from the box than there are voters who went inside the ropes, and he says he had in his pockets many more beans than Goodwyn received votes.

Timothy J. Dacy, one of the oldest and most widely known residents of northern

CONDITION OF CROPS.

EXCESSIVE HEAT AND LACK OF RAIN IN THE SOUTH.

Wheat and Oats in Illinois Injured by Wet Weather—Hot Winds in Oklahoma—Cotton Suffers Much—General Reports by States.

Hurt by Heat. Reports received by the Department of Agriculture show that owing to excessive heat and lack of rainfall over the greater part of the Southern States the week just ended was less favorable than the preceding week. The general condition of cotton is not as good as was reported in the bulletin of the previous week; the intense heat having caused much shedding and premature opening of bolls. The general condition of corn in the principal cotton States continues excellent. In southern Missouri, however, corn is suffering for rain, and the drooping conditions of the previous week in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi have become more serious. Hot winds, with temperatures over 100 degrees, prevailed in Oklahoma, causing serious injury to crops. The reports indicate that grain in shock and stock has been much injured by excessive rains of previous weeks. Spring wheat harvest is well advanced in southern portions of spring wheat regions, and the early sown wheat in the northern portion. North Dakota reports that fields of early wheat, but much of the late sown will not be cut. In Minnesota, spring wheat has been injured by insects. Tobacco continues in good condition, except in the Carolinas. Some cutting has been done as far north as Pennsylvania. State reports follow:

Illinois—Last week was one of great heat, the average temperature exceeded the normal from 2 to 3 degrees daily, while the maximum exceeded 100 degrees. The week in some counties of the State. Showers were very light. It was a favorable week for farm work, and generally resumed. Considerable grain in central and southern counties is reported to be in an unusual state of maturity. The heavy rain of the week has been a great benefit to corn, buckwheat, pastures and new seedling, but slightly injurious to the grain which is reported sprouting in some localities. Harvesting is about completed and some thrashing is being done. The army worm is disappearing. Fall plowing has commenced.

Minnesota—Week favorable, being warm and showery. Corn is making excellent progress. Small grain harvest is well advanced. Late crops generally need more rain. South Dakota—Crops, well distributed rains greatly benefited corn and other late crops. Corn is making good progress, which is nearly completed in southern, far advanced in central and progressing in northern counties. Considerable corn ruined by hail in several counties.

Nebraska—The showery week has hindered thrashing and stacking of small grain and caused some damage to grain in shock and stack. Corn continues in unusually good condition except in a few localities where it is below average in condition. Kansas—Hot, dry week, except fine rains in central and northern counties. Conditions generally favorable.

Iowa—Continued wet and cloudy weather retarded thrashing and stacking. Reports of oats rotting and sprouting, with considerable damage to spring wheat in some counties. Corn is making good progress, but those on river bottom lands are suffering from the water. Potatoes, pastures and second-crop clover making luxuriant growth.

Michigan—Strife on night over northern State conditions in magnificent condition, but on low lands is still submerged. The potato crop is largely ruined, and the cause of wet weather. Melons are ripening, peaches are abundant and the apple crop in northern counties is very good. The corn is doing nicely, with soil in excellent condition, and the pasture exceedingly good.

FALL OF THE MOORES.

Diamond Match and Biscuit Deals Come to a Sudden End. Like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky came the announcement from Chicago Tuesday that the Moore brothers, the giants behind the great Diamond Match and New York Biscuit deals, had failed. The sensation produced in "the street"—that indefinite term used to describe the banks, brokers' offices and the business places of the big men in finance without regard to their location—was most profound. While the effects of the failure will be far-reaching and widespread, a Chicago paper asserts that there will be no panic. The Chicago Stock Exchange did not close Tuesday, and it will remain closed until arrangements shall have been completed to settle the trades outstanding. This action was decided upon at a meeting of the governing committee. The action of closing the exchange was commended on all sides. It was admitted that an attempt had been made to carry on trading, and that the result would have been a serious trouble would surely have followed in which all stocks would have suffered materially. Operators cite the fact that during the panic of 1873, when banks were failing all over the country, the New York exchange closed its doors and remained closed from Saturday, Sept. 21, for ten days, resuming on Tuesday the 30th. For some time thereafter there was very little business transacted. The exchange was also closed in Black Friday made it absolutely necessary to stop the wheels of business.

The speculative deal of which the failure of the Moore brothers is the beginning of the end, began early in this year. The head and front of the speculative movement were the Moore brothers, but they were ably seconded by the most prominent local and eastern speculators. The Standard Diggers News at Johannesburg publishes an interview with President Kruger, in which he states that he has declined to interfere in behalf of Dr. Jameson. The president pointed out that the British Government had still to decide who were the ringleaders in the Jameson raid.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. A. H. Mosser, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. Hennrich, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Mawhorne, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 2 p.m.

ST. MARK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Webber. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 385, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. M. A. BATES, W. M.

A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. W. S. CHALKER, Post Com.

J. J. COVENEY, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 102, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. M. E. HANSON, President.

REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121. Meets every third Tuesday of each month. W. F. BENJAMIN, H. P.

A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137. Meets every Tuesday evening. J. PATTERSON, N. G.

M. SIMPSON, Sec.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102. Meets every Saturday evening. A. McKAY, Com.

T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 81, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon.

DE. ETTIE BRADEN, W. M.

JOSE TAYLOR, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. O. F., No. 700. Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. J. WOODBURN, C. R.

ERR BELL, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, I. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. Mrs. E. H. HARRIS, Lady Com.

POLLY CROTEAU, Record Keeper.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN STALEY, C. C. TRENCH.  
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O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary.

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# EXTRACTS FROM MCKINLEY'S SPEECHES.



The American people hold the financial honor of our Government and our flag, and can be relied upon to guard it with the same sleepless vigilance.

One crowd embraces a honest dollar, an unvarnished national credit, adequate resources for the needs of the country, protection to labor and industry, and the preservation of the home market and prosperity which will extend our foreign markets.

Our trouble is not with the character of the money that we have, but with the threat to it. We have the same currency that we had in 1862, good the world over, and unquestioned by any people. Then, too, we had unexampled credit and prosperity.

Not content with the inauguration of the currency, the people have brought down the wages and the price of farm products, and now offer a new policy of wages and prices are paid.

What we want is a sound policy, financial and industrial, which will give courage and confidence to all, for when it is done the money now unemployed, because of fear for the future and lack of confidence in investment, will quickly appear in the channels of trade.

The money of the United States, and every kind and form of it, whether of paper, silver or gold, must be as good as the best in the world. It must not only be current at its full face value at home, but it must be counted as par in any and every commercial center of the globe.

The employment of the idle money we already have in salubrious pursuits will put every idle man in the country at work, and when there is work there is wages, and when there are work and wages there are consumers who constitute the best market for the product of our soil.

The platform adopted by the Republican National Convention has received my careful consideration, and has my unqualified approval. It is a matter of gratification to me, as I am sure it is to you and Republicans everywhere and to all our people, that the expression of its declaration of principles are so direct, clear, and emphatic. They are too plain and positive to leave any chance for doubt or question as to their purpose and meaning.

Recent events have imposed upon the patriotic people of this country a responsibility and a duty greater than any since the civil war. Then it was a struggle to preserve the Government of the United States. Now it is a struggle to preserve the financial honor of the Government of the United States. Then it was a contest to save the Union; now it is a contest to save the nation's credit. Then the nation was divided into two camps, and the men of all sections can unite, and will unite, to rebuke the repudiation of our obligations and the debasement of our currency.

## TO ALL REPUBLICANS!

We trust that all Republicans are alive to the responsibility which rests upon them in this campaign. It is not to Democrats or Mugwumps that the country looks for rescue from its present troubles, but to Republicans. It will not do for any Republican to rely on the aid that is promised by members of other parties. We must wage the battle as if we had no allies. We must fight to the last minute as if we were alone. What assistance we get from others we should welcome, but the fight is ours; we must make it, and on us depends the result.

Republicans, singly and in groups, must take off their coats and go to work as they have not worked since '90 and '04. There are thousands on thousands of voters who have become confused by the mingling of issues and the merging of lines in the excitement of the last few weeks. Many of them do not know what the party is striving for. These people must be enlightened, instructed, encouraged. Every employer must make himself an instructor of his employees. Every business man must make himself a missionary among his brothers. Every workingman must teach those who labor at his side or enjoy their leisure in his company.

It is not enough that most Republicans know what they wish to vote for. They must make their friends and acquaintances understand the questions that are before the people. They must struggle with the stubborn, they must convince the doubtful. They must put the right arguments before every one who has a vote. The only sound arguments are the straight Republican arguments. The only sound doctrine is straight Republican doctrine. Do not trust others. Do not look to Democratic speakers or to Democratic newspapers. Look to yourselves. Put straight Republican principles before your friends. Give them straight Republican papers to read. Preach straight Republicanism every day!

There can be no misunderstanding about Republicanism. Its cardinal principle is protection, by which every man is enabled to earn his living, and sound money, by which every man is enabled to receive full, honest wages for his work. From this doctrine there should be no turning. It is the doctrine on which depends the honor and the life of the nation.

Republicans, get to work now! The country looks to you. The whole world looks to you. Republicans now, as in other times of peril, must fight the battle and win the victory. New York Press.

## Tariff Facts.

| Month        | McKinley     | Wilson       |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| October 1890 | \$39,222,174 | \$22,492,283 |
| October 1891 | \$28,778,074 | \$19,139,240 |
| October 1892 | \$27,949,516 | \$18,400,400 |
| October 1893 | \$27,949,516 | \$18,400,400 |
| October 1894 | \$27,949,516 | \$18,400,400 |
| October 1895 | \$27,949,516 | \$18,400,400 |
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| October 1916 | \$27,949,516 | \$18,400,400 |
| October 1917 | \$27,949,516 | \$18,400,400 |
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| October 1919 | \$27,949,516 | \$18,400,400 |
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| October 1922 | \$27,949,516 | \$18,400,400 |
| October 1923 | \$27,949,516 | \$18,400,400 |
| October 1924 | \$27,949,516 | \$18,400,400 |
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| October 1928 | \$27,949,516 | \$18,400,400 |
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| October 1930 | \$27,949,516 | \$18,400,400 |
| October 1931 | \$27,949,516 | \$18,400,400 |
| October 1932 | \$27,949,516 | \$18,400,400 |
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| October 1940 | \$27,949,516 | \$18,400,400 |
| October 1941 | \$27,949,516 | \$18,400,400 |
| October 1942 | \$27,949,516 | \$18,400,400 |
| October 1943 | \$27,949,516 | \$18,400,400 |
| October 1944 | \$27,949,516 | \$18,400,400 |
| October 1945 | \$27,949,516 | \$18,400,400 |
| October 1946 | \$27,949,516 | \$18,400,400 |
| October 1947 | \$27,949,516 | \$18,400,400 |
| October 1948 | \$27,949,516 | \$18,400,400 |
| October 1949 | \$27,949,516 | \$18,400,400 |
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| October 2092 | \$27,949,516 | \$18,400,400 |
| October 2093 | \$27,949,516 | \$18,400,400 |
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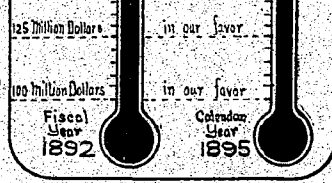
Hanna Declares the Issue.  
Chairman Hanna declares that the issue is honest money and a protective tariff.  
"And when I say a protective tariff I do not mean a high protective tariff by any means—a sufficient readjustment of duties to pay its expenses and bring us back to the prosperity of 1892."  
That the present duties are not high enough to produce sufficient revenue to run the government is denied by no one. Even the Populists admit it. They say in their platform that they are "opposed to further changes in the tariff," except such as are necessary to make good the deficit in revenue.  
Whatever Mr. Hanna says may be taken confidently as representing Maj. McKinley's sentiments. That being the case why should any sound money Democrat hesitate to vote at this jun-

# FACTS ABOUT SILVER.

Cut This Out and Carry It in Your Pocket for Ready Reference.

**FIRST.**  
1. Silver has always been measured by weight.  
2. That by which something else is measured is the standard of value. The number of ounces of silver in an ounce of gold, buy has always been the ratio.  
3. Like all other values, the ratio of silver to gold has been controlled by supply and demand.  
4. When this government was founded the commercial or true ratio was believed to be 15 to 1.  
5. At that ratio silver was admitted free of duty to the mint, and gold, 24 1/2 grains fine silver, the "silver dollar" of the United States.  
6. The intent and belief of the "dollar" was that 37 1/2 grains of pure silver would buy as much of anything as 24 1/2 grains of gold would buy.  
7. Or that 15 ounces of silver would pay as much debt as one ounce of gold.

**SECOND.**  
1. The ratio of 15 to 1, fixed by law, remained actually correct but a very short time.  
2. Owing to admission of foreign coins which were inferior, no American gold or silver coins circulated. Coinage of silver dollars was suspended in 1804, and was not resumed until 1830. Then 1,000,000 coins about \$8,000,000, although its value was about \$15,000,000.  
3. In 1834 the "dollar of the dollar" ceased to exist. The weight of the silver dollar was changed to 25 1/2 grains. This altered the ratio to 16 to 1.  
4. Silver then became more profitable to export than to use at home.  
5. Thus, we went to the single gold standard, which we have been down to this day.  
6. Dropping the silver dollar legally from coinage in 1874 was only making a mere record of what had been actual fact since 1834. Silver declined to be coined during that entire period except in small quantities for the purpose of being melted down and exported.  
7. The whole amount of silver coined from the foundation of the Government to 1874 was about \$1,000,000, although its value was about \$15,000,000.  
**THIRD.**  
1. From 1874 to July 1, 1890, under limited coinage, silver coins were coined at the ratio of 16 to 1.  
2. In the eight years prior to 1873 the whole amount of silver coined by the United States under free silver coinage was about \$1,000,000.  
3. In the eight years from 1873 to 1890 the whole amount of silver coined under limited coinage was about \$1,000,000.  
4. More than \$2,000,000 more of silver was coined in the eight years of limited coinage than in the eight years of free silver coinage.  
5. All the silver dollars in our currency are the result of limited coinage.



From "Tariff Facts"

## Financial Definitions.

In response to many inquiries as to the meaning of expressions commonly used in the discussion of issues involved in this campaign, the New York Press has prepared the following brief table of terms and equivalents:

**Free Coinage.**—The melting and stamping into money, without charge for the service, of all silver bullion brought to the mints.

**Sixteen to One.**—The ratio sought to be maintained by law, according to which sixteen ounces of silver shall equal in value one ounce of gold.

**Commercial Ratio.**—The ratio of actual value, the rate at which gold and silver can be exchanged. It is now thirty-one ounces



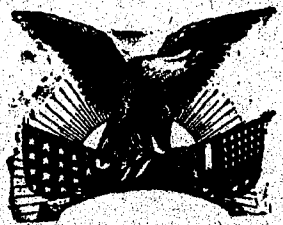
## The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, AUG. 13, 1896.

Entered in the Post Office, at Gray  
Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



### REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**WILLIAM McKinley, Jr.,**  
—OF OHIO—  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**GARRETT A. HOBART,** of  
NEW JERSEY.

### REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**HAZEN S. PINGREE,** of Wayne.  
For Lieutenant Governor,  
**THOS. B. DUNSTAN,** of Houghton.  
For Secretary of State,  
**WASHINGTON GARDNER,** of Calhoun.  
For Treasurer,  
**GEORGE A. STEEL,** of Clinton.  
For Auditor General,  
**ROSCOE D. DIX,** of Berrien.  
For Comm'r. of Land Office,  
**WM. A. FRENCH,** of Presque Isle.  
For Auditor General,  
**FRED A. MAYNARD,** of Kent.  
For Supt. of Pub. Instruction,  
**JASON E. HAMMOND,** of Hillsdale.  
For Mem. St. Bd. of Education,  
**JOHN W. SIMMONS,** of Shiawassee.

A. J. West, Jr., of Atlanta, is talk-  
ed of for Representative to the Legis-  
lature.

Young Sewell, son of the candi-  
date for Vice President on the Demo-  
cratic ticket, refuses to support his  
father for the position. He knows  
the old man.

Is it Bryan and Sewall or Bryan and  
Watson? It is immaterial. In either  
case it means Bryan and Populism,  
Bryan and Repudiation, Bryan and  
Riot. Bryan and Ruin.—Louisville  
Courier Journal (Dem.)

The past year the United States  
has coined 7,500,822 silver dollars.  
During June there were coined in  
the various mints 1,500,000 silver  
dollars. There are carloads of silver  
ready for coining.

The Illinois State Register hopes  
that Bryan, Tillman, Watson, et al.,  
"will bring thousands of patriotic Re-  
publicans to the standard of the non-  
est money of the constitution." What  
a low-down idea some people have of  
"patriotic Republicans."

Uncle Sam is behind every silver  
dollar coined under the present laws.  
He bought the bullion and makes the  
dollars. When the mine owners under  
"free silver coinage," begin to  
coin their dollars, the conditions will  
change.—Inter-Ocean.

A great London financier prophes-  
ies "a glut in the gold market." Well  
let her glut. The people can stand  
it. But it is a fact that the supply  
of gold the coming year will be far  
greater than ever before. It has  
been advertised.

A Democratic organ "calls the roll  
for an old-fashioned Democratic ma-  
jority in November." It evidently  
thinks people have short memories.  
They certainly would have if they  
did not remember 1892 and the mis-  
eries since.—Inter-Ocean.

Don't be gloomy, fellow citizens.  
Some of these days a Pasteur will dis-  
cover the microbes that makes men  
go crazy on economics and financial  
questions, and the moment a man  
begins to maul about free silver or  
free trade he will be promptly  
treated and restored to health and  
sanity before he has an opportunity  
to infect his neighbors.

The Republican platform stands  
for bimetalism; that of the Demo-  
cratic-Populist party for silver mono-  
metallism. Republicans believe in  
both metals, but believe it will be  
wise to hold the standard as is now—  
with one dollar as good as every other  
dollar—until the commercial nations  
with which we deal, shall agree to a  
change. The republican party is  
careful of the people's interest; the  
Democratic party, reckless and re-  
gardless of consequences. It sounds  
large and looks brave to place a chip  
on each shoulder, and dare the world  
to knock it off, but the booster not  
unusually finds his master.—Chicago  
Inter Ocean.

### THE NEXT GOVERNOR.



We have the pleasure of present-  
ing our readers with a picture of the  
next Governor of Michigan; a good  
looking man, a good soldier and a  
good republican, three good things  
which combined will without doubt,  
make a good governor.

It is not more coinage that the la-  
boring man wants, but more chances  
to earn an honest dollar.—Des Moines  
Register.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder  
World's Fair Highest Award.

The indications are that the 50-  
cent dollar organs and orators are  
beginning to doubt the wisdom of  
selecting Mexico as their model of  
good government. Their efforts to  
Mexicanize this country are no firing  
the American heart with enthusiasm,  
as time progresses and the American  
people are giving the subject serious  
thought.—Detroit Journal.

If Bryan should take a trip up  
Broadway on his arrival in New  
York he will find these words painted  
in large letters on a fence surround-  
ing a new building: "When six inches  
make a foot, eight ounces make a  
pound, sixteen quarts make one  
bushel—60 cents make \$1." There is  
not much rhetorical flourish in this,  
but it contains more common sense  
than Bryan will talk between now  
and November.—St. Louis Globe  
Democrat.

### CYCLONE.

Grayling is bound not to be behind  
the rest of the state in anything, and  
last Saturday we had a cyclone of  
our own. Between eleven and twelve  
o'clock a heavy storm of wind and  
rain came from the northwest, and  
at the same time a "twister" took  
form in the south west and came on  
in great shape. We first knew of it  
near Ward's bridge on the Manistee  
river where it carried off a tent for  
Messrs. McIntire and Shirts, and came  
on, leveling trees in its pathway, till  
it reached the south end of Sailing,  
Hanson & Co's. lumber yard, where  
thousands of feet of lumber were  
whirled in the air, and prepared for  
kindling wood.

The farther damage reported is the  
partial unroofing of the band mill,  
the stacks of the planing mill were  
blown down, and the mill partially  
unroofed. O. Palmer's silo was torn  
down and entirely destroyed; the  
large barn badly wrecked, and only  
saved by the fact of its being so full  
of hay it could not fall; the geared  
windmill on the barn was scattered  
in fragments for over a quarter of  
a mile.

The small barn on the State farm  
was utterly demolished. J. West's  
house was twisted on its foundation,  
a dip of the wind scooped a piece of  
roof out of O. Palmer's house, occu-  
pied by P. Aebli. W. A. Masters'  
barn was moved about a foot on its  
foundation, and the frame racked; a  
chimney was twisted off from his  
house, and a large hen park blown  
away. A large number of trees were  
blown down on A. J. Love's place,  
and fences all along the track of the  
wind, which was about forty rods in  
width.

One is enough and we do not want  
any more of them.

Dr. Weir Mitchell has been en-  
gaged for several years on a novel  
which will give peculiar satisfaction  
to those who rejoice in the able and  
worthy treatment of American life  
and character in American fiction.  
The story is called "Hugh Wynne,  
Free Quaker," and will begin as a  
serial in the November CENTURY.  
Those who have read the manuscript  
say that it is not only Dr. Mitchell's  
masterpiece, but will rank as one of  
the greatest of American novels. The  
scene is laid in Philadelphia before  
and during the Revolutionary War,  
and among the characters are Wash-  
ington, Franklin, Lafayette, Benedict  
Arnold, and Major Andre. The  
Hero of the story serves on General  
Washington's staff.

### A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller of Canajoharie, N. Y.,  
says that he always keeps Dr. King's  
New Discovery in the house, and his  
family has always found the very  
best results follow its use; that he  
would not be without it, if pro-noun-  
ced. G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Cats-  
kill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New  
Discovery is undoubtedly the best  
cough remedy; that he has used it in  
his family for eight years and it has  
never failed to do all that is claimed  
for it. Why not try a remedy so  
long tried and tested? Trial bottle  
free at L. Fournier's Drug Store,  
Large size 50c. and \$1.

### More Business Wanted.

The state and national banks of  
Michigan have recently published the  
statements required by law to be made  
four times a year, and the aggregate  
for the 21 banks and one trust com-  
pany doing business in Detroit are now  
available. A comparison of the figures  
for the corresponding items, May 4,  
1895, is interesting. The last month  
data was mostly before the retrospec-  
tive occasioned by the panic com-  
menced, and the volume of business  
was larger than at the time of any  
other statement before or since. Some  
of the items aggregated at that date as  
follows:

|                               |              |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Capital stock                 | \$ 8,150,000 |
| Surplus and undivided profits | 2,142,490    |
| Due banks and bankers         | 1,775,525    |
| Savings deposits              | 25,777,540   |
| Total deposits                | 35,877,495   |
| Loans and discounts           | 31,255,075   |
| Stocks, bonds and mortgages   | 15,895,054   |
| Due from other banks          | 1,108,000    |
| Specie                        | 1,727,017    |

The corresponding items at the close  
of business July 14, 1896, were as  
follows:

|                               |              |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Capital stock                 | \$ 7,200,000 |
| Surplus and undivided profits | 2,542,435    |
| Due banks and bankers         | 2,569,119    |
| Savings deposits              | 26,042,103   |
| Total deposits                | 38,353,657   |
| Loans and discounts           | 30,042,409   |
| Stocks, bonds and mortgages   | 18,221,828   |
| Due from other banks          | 1,727,017    |
| Specie                        | 2,007,017    |

The most significant thing about the  
comparison is that while the deposits of  
all kinds are only \$1,854,000 less than  
in 1895 the loans and discounts, which  
represent the active business use of  
money, are \$4,537,204 less. The re-  
mainder of the differences in deposits  
is accounted for by the increase in the  
comparatively idle uses of money found  
in deposits in other banks, stocks,  
bonds and mortgages and specie. The  
latter, chiefly gold, has increased \$600,-  
000, and this is entirely idle capital.  
The savings deposits are almost as  
large as when at the highest tide, but  
there is less disposition to draw on  
them for investment. Much of the  
time during the last year the supply of  
money has been greater than the de-  
mand for legitimate business use.  
What has been needed, and what is  
mainly needed now, is not more money,  
nor cheap money, but more business,  
and a protective tariff, with reciprocity  
treaties, will bring this much more  
speedily and certainly than the talk  
about free coinage.

### Free Silver and State Banks.

Some curiosity has been expressed as  
to why no effort was made to insert a  
plank in the St. Louis platform favor-  
ing the repeal of the tax of ten  
per cent on state bank circulation. The  
south was quite strenuous for the  
adoption of such a plank in 1892. It  
has not yet given up the idea, but it is  
proceeding on a different plan. After  
the failure of this measure in the Fifty-  
third congress Speaker Crisp said, in  
the hearing of a Michigan congressman,  
"We shall have the vest with us the  
next time we make the attempt. The  
people in the west want free silver  
coinage. They will not get it unless  
the repeal of the state bank tax is  
coupled with it." And that is the  
present scheme. It is not in the plat-  
form, but it is in the plan. Even if the  
Democrats carry the day the west can-  
not pass a free coinage law without  
the aid of the south. And the repeal  
of the state bank tax will be the price  
which it will have to pay.

The platform upon which Mr. Bryan  
was nominated proposes to take from  
the national banks the privilege of is-  
suing circulating notes, reserving that  
power exclusively to the government.  
But the national bank notes are in-  
finitely better than the state bank cur-  
rency that existed before the national  
banks were established. Then the  
notes of Indiana banks would not cir-  
culate at par in Michigan, nor those of  
Michigan in New York. If a man had  
\$100 in state bank currency at the be-  
ginning of the week he might find,  
when his bank note detector came at  
the end of the week, that the currency  
was not worth \$75. It is a revival of  
this system that the south wants, and  
the demand will be made that this  
system and free silver coinage go to-  
gether. They are fit companions. A  
fifty-cent dollar in coin, and an un-  
secured dollar in paper made a congenial  
necronatory companionship.

### How It Affects Wool.

The latest wool statistics furnish a  
good object lesson on the tariff. The  
number of sheep in the different sections  
of the country in 1892, under a pro-  
tective tariff, and in 1896, under free  
trade, were, respectively, as follows:

|                       |           |            |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| New England           | 1,241,815 | 813,051    |
| Middle states         | 2,802,640 | 1,991,652  |
| Western states        | 4,155,162 | 2,734,162  |
| Rocky Mountain region | 1,027,156 | 6,381,238  |
| Total                 | 9,226,773 | 11,620,103 |

Total value, \$4,938,365; 28,299,425  
Average price, 52.5c.  
Total value, \$116,212,291; 65,167,073  
Average price, 52.5c.  
In 1892, under the McKinley tariff,  
we imported 111,632,368 pounds of wool  
valued at \$13,053,549. In 1896, under  
the Wilson tariff, we imported 248,989,-  
17 pounds valued at \$33,770,159. As  
the imports increase our own flocks de-  
crease, and the profits of this impor-  
tant industry go to the foreign flock-  
masters instead of to our own. And that is the  
way free trade works every time.

A manufacturer who favors free  
silver coinage recently made the candid  
admission: "We want to push our  
products into all the markets of the world.  
The only thing that stands in our way  
is the high price of labor. Everything  
we make has come down in price.  
Labor is still at the old high price. If  
we could pay labor in 50-cent dollars,  
which would bring it down to the level  
of other commodities as they rule now,  
this accomplished we could compete  
with any country in the world in for-  
eign markets." This might be a good  
thing for the exporter, but how about  
the laborer and the farmer? To the  
laborer it would mean a reduction of  
wages and scale of living to the Euro-  
pean or Chinese standard. To the  
farmer it would mean the loss of his  
best market, for 50-cent wage earners  
cannot be good buyers.

### Take Your Vacation Now.

Go to picturesque Mackinac Island  
via the D. & C. (Coast Line). It  
only costs \$13.50 from Detroit, \$15.50  
from Toledo, \$18.00 from Cleveland  
for the round trip, including meals  
and berths. Tickets good for 30 days.  
Bicycles carried free. One thousand  
miles of lake and river riding on new  
modern steel steamers for the above  
rates. Send \$2 for illustrated pam-  
phlets. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G.  
P. A., Detroit.

### As Good as Gold.

The charge is often made by the ad-  
vocates of free silver coinage that the  
Republican convention at St. Louis  
shifted from the ground upon  
which the party has  
stood, and enunciated a new principle  
on the currency question. Let us see.  
As early as 1861 the government made  
an issue of treasury demand notes,  
which were received by the govern-  
ment for all dues, but which were at  
first refused by bankers, railroads and  
merchants. In order that they might  
not be in any way discredited a circular  
was issued, stating that they would be  
redeemed in coin at any of the sub-  
treasuries, and Gen. Scott issued an  
order to the army in the field, stating  
that the troops would be paid in part  
in these notes, but that the notes were  
"as good as gold in all banks and gov-  
ernment offices throughout the United  
States." Aside from the subsidiary  
coinage, gold was the only coin then  
in use, and the wording of Gen. Scott's  
order shows that the Republican ad-  
ministration of that time meant gold  
when it said "gold."

In urging the passage of the act of  
1873 the director of the mint gave as a  
reason that the silver dollar had been  
practically out of circulation for 40  
years, and that act simply recognized  
in law what had for that long period  
been the standard in fact, the gold  
standard. Again in 1880 the Repub-  
lican platform, upon which Garfield  
was elected, gave as one of the acts for  
which the Republican party deserved  
commendation that it had raised the  
paper currency of our country to "the  
par of gold."

The platform of 1884 made this  
declaration: "We have always recom-  
mended the best money known to the  
civilized world, and we urge that ef-  
forts should be made to unite all com-  
mercial nations in the establishment  
of an international standard, which  
shall fix for all the relative value of  
gold and silver coinage"; and that,  
though with different wording, is prac-  
tically the same ground as that taken  
in the platform of 1896.

The party has always recognized  
gold as the standard. It has never fa-  
vored the free coinage of silver, but  
only such use of that metal as was con-  
sistent with its being maintained at  
par with gold. It was under this pol-  
icy, united with that of protection,  
that we had the prosperous times from  
1888 to 1892, and it is this policy com-  
bined with a return to protection and  
reciprocity that will give us prosperous  
times again.

The following timely words are  
from an address to Governor McKinley  
at his home in Canton, by several hun-  
dred visiting women from Cleveland, O.:  
"We know that when you enter at the  
door of the White House, peace and  
comfort will enter at our doors; that  
when you receive your heritage by the  
deed of a grateful people, our hus-  
bands and fathers will receive the  
fruits of their industry, and the heart  
of the wife and mother will be made  
glad. When the husband lacks work,  
the wife knows and feels it, though  
she will still cheer and comfort; when  
the factory fires are out, the fire on  
the hearth burns low; when the spin-  
dles cease to turn, poverty and hunger  
stalk through the streets by day; when  
the anvil no longer rings, misery and  
wailing brood in the home by night.  
Every woman has a living interest in  
the money question. If our husbands  
earn the money, we spend and intend  
to spend it. Every thrifty woman  
wants her few dollars to have as  
great a purchasing power as possi-  
ble, to be worth 100 cents, not 50; to be  
convertible into 20 pounds of sugar,  
not 10."

If there was any such scarcity of  
money or any such profit in national  
bank circulation as is often represented,  
every woman would be much  
larger than it is. According to the  
statements just published four of the  
national banks of Detroit, which are  
authorized to issue \$1,890,000 in notes,  
have only \$166,630 out. The national  
banks of the whole country, with an  
authorized circulation of \$591,421,948,  
had at the time of their last compiled  
statements, only \$182,481,610 in actual  
circulation. If there was any such  
scarcity of currency as to make the cir-  
culation profitable the banks would issue  
more of it. The disease of the times is  
not a scarcity of money but a scarcity  
of business. The remedy is not a free  
silver solution but the tonic effect of  
a protective tariff, with reciprocity  
treaties.

During the four years of President  
Harrison's administration with a pro-  
tective tariff to furnish income, the  
public debt was reduced \$244,819,730.  
Under the present Democratic admin-  
istration, with the Wilson tariff in  
operation a part of the time, the debt  
increased in three years, \$262,329,630.  
It is no wonder that the government  
has had to sell bonds and buy gold.  
The banks have had plenty of specie,  
and until within a month have paid it  
out freely. It is only the government  
that is cornered on gold, and that  
mainly because its expenses exceed its  
income.

In the silver convention at St. Louis,  
Judge C. R. Scott, of Omaha, said:  
"Oh, God, send pestilence, disease, war  
and famine among us, but, oh God, de-  
liver us from another four years of  
that man Cleveland." The judge is  
consistent. Paying wages in a fifty-  
cent dollar would come mighty near  
bringing famine to the homes of many  
wage earners.

Two men were shot and three seri-  
ously cut as a result of a free-for-all  
duel fight at Cloverdale, Ala.  
Nearly 50 men participated in the fight,  
which lasted nearly an hour.

Fifty more men have been laid off by  
the Cleveland Cliff Mining Co. at In-  
sheming. Further reductions are ex-  
pected. The Champion mine is also  
expected to close down this month,  
hrowing out about 300 men.

### Restores Gray Hair to Natural Color

"More than a year ago, my hair  
began turning gray and falling  
out. Though I tried many reme-  
dies for it, nothing I used satisfied  
me until I commenced to use

## AYER'S Hair Vigor

After using one bottle of this  
preparation, my hair was restored  
to its natural color, and ceased  
falling out."—Mrs. H. H. HARRIS,  
309 E. 68th St., New York, N. Y.

### Prevents Hair from Falling Out.

### Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for  
Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt  
Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped  
Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all  
Skin Eruptions, and positively cures  
Piles, or no pay required. It is  
guaranteed to give perfect satisfac-  
tion, or money refunded. Price 25  
cents per box. For sale by L. Four-  
nier, druggist.

### Silver and Wages.

The three hundred Pennsylvania  
laborers who refused to take their  
pay in silver the other day, and de-  
manded gold were influenced by a  
false impression as to present cur-  
rency conditions; but their action  
served, nevertheless, to teach an im-  
portant lesson. Their employer paid  
them in gold as a matter of voluntary  
concession, ignoring the fact that  
he could have compelled them to  
take silver. It made no difference to  
him, and it made no difference to  
them, that he chose to comply with  
their demand. Their mistake was in  
supposing that the silver dollar is  
now worth only 50 or 51 cts., whereas  
it is really worth 100 cts., or in other  
words, it is as good as a gold dollar  
in purchasing power. Its intrinsic  
value is only about half as much as  
that of the gold dollar, but it cir-  
culates at par, because it is possible  
for the government, under existing  
conditions, to save it from depreciation.  
If, however the amount of such  
money should be increased to the ex-  
tent proposed by the free-coiners, it  
would inevitably forfeit this advan-  
tage, and slump to the actual mar-  
ket value of the bullion that it rep-  
resents. Then it would be only a  
50 cent dollar in purchasing power,  
and laborers receiving it would be the  
losers by the difference between it  
and a 100 cents dollar.

It is the purpose of the Republican  
party to prevent this threatened de-  
cline in the value of the silver dollar  
to those who receive it for wages, and  
expend it for food and clothing. This  
is what is meant by the maintain-  
ance of the gold standard. As the  
case now stands, the silver dollar is  
worth as much as a gold dollar, and  
the Republicans are in favor of keep-  
ing it so. In other words, they be-  
lieve that the present currency sys-  
tem, under which all forms of money  
—gold, silver and paper—are equally  
good, should not be abandoned or  
undermined. The demand for cheap  
money is resisted by them because it  
means that the power of the govern-  
ment to protect the silver dollar  
against depreciation would be taken  
away, and it would pass only at its  
intrinsic value. Under those circum-  
stances the laborer would be obliged  
to do 100 cents worth for 50 cents  
worth of silver bullion. He would  
have no choice in the matter, as the  
cheap silver dollars, being legal tend-  
ers, could be forced upon him in spite  
of all his protests and complaints.  
The Republican party is pledged to  
see that such an unfortunate situa-  
tion does not ensue; and on that ac-  
count it deserves the support of all  
voters, who work for wages and whose  
interest it is to get as much as pos-  
sible for their labor. To maintain  
the gold standard is to keep the sil-  
ver dollar at its present 100 cents  
value, and of all men in the country  
the laborers are the ones who should  
be the most anxious to avert the  
change that the free-coiners are try-  
ing to accomplish.—Globe Democrat.

### Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis.  
was troubled with Neuralgia and  
Rheumatism, his Stomach was disor-  
dered, his Liver was affected to an  
alarming degree, appetite fell away,  
and he was terribly reduced in flesh  
and strength. Three bottles of Elec-  
tric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shephard, Harrisburg, Ill.,  
had a running sore on his leg of eight  
years' standing. Used three bottles  
of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of  
Bucklin's Arnica Salve, and his leg  
was incurable. One bottle Electric Bi-  
tters and one box Bucklin's Arnica  
Salve cured him entirely. Sold by L.  
Fournier at the Drug Store.

The democrats of Missouri want  
the motto, "In God We Trust," now  
on our silver dollars, changed to "We  
trust in God and the Democratic Par-  
ty." We prefer the former inscrip-  
tion.

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## DECORATED SEMI-PORCELAIN,

### BEST ENGLISH WARE,

## Given Away Free!

### AT OUR STORE.

## Secure One, Before It Is TOO LATE.

### PRICES ON ALL GOODS, ROCK BOTTOM.

### Quality the Best.

### Call and be Convinced.

### SALLING, HANSON & CO.

## NEW LOCATION AND NEW GOODS.

I have moved into the Wight building, next door to the Post  
Office, where I shall be pleased to see all my old, and many new  
patrons. I have just received a full line of

**CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS,**  
Story Papers, Soft Drinks. Lunches served. Give me a call.  
**J. W. SORENSON,** Grayling, Michigan

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[illegible]



## VICKSBURG'S CANAL.

### ONE OF THE GREAT ENGINEERING UNDERTAKINGS.

The Yazoo River to be Made to Flow into the Mississippi at Vicksburg—Historic Town Will Again Become a Commercial Port.

Big Southern Ditch. For three years, says a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, there has been under construction one of the most important undertakings of this decade. The Yazoo River, the most important stream that joins the Mississippi on the east side south of the Ohio, is to be diverted from the course in which it has run for a century or more, so as to get Vicksburg back to its former position as a great inland harbor.

It might be well to describe the conditions which render Vicksburg a place of such importance as to justify the very considerable outlay which will be necessary to complete this most important work. The work is under the direction of J. H. Williams, Captain of Engineers, United States army. Capt. Williams has published valuable and widely copied articles on scientific subjects in the line of

his profession. He has succeeded in investing cold, hard facts with the charm and warmth of life and interest. Under his care the work has progressed with a rapidity which is almost inconceivable, and the country will be surprised at the amount of work accomplished in the short time since it was begun.

Vicksburg occupies a commanding position both physically and historically. It sits upon the only high land on the eastern side of the river for a stretch of nearly 400 miles. A line of hills leaves the Mississippi river at a point a short distance below Memphis, makes an immense curve eastward, and returning touches the Mississippi at Vicksburg. It curves eastward below and touches at a point a short distance

above Natchez. The territory included between the hills and the river above forms the great Yazoo delta. It embraces about 6,000 square miles, and there is a garden spot of about 2,000,000 acres of the finest land that ever responded to the tickling of the plow and has ever enraptured the eye of man. These terraces are dotted with the simple white stones that mark the resting place of 17,000 soldiers, who fell during the siege, or after the city was occupied by the Union army. Graceful willows droop as if in weeping for these dead; magnolias perfume as sweet as ever gladdened the heart. Hundreds of visitors from the North passing the city on steamers or having a few hours between trains drive up the magnificent slopes on both sides of which these heroes sleep, and gaze with interest upon the theater of the most important struggles of modern times. The highest spot in this most picturesque and artistic burying ground is marked by a monument which for years stood where Grant and Pemberton made the terms of peace on that eventful day in July, nearly a third of a century ago. It was shipped and marked by relic hunters until it appeared that it would only be a question of time when it would disappear. The Government had it put where the hand of vandals could not safely deface the simple white shaft which is so powerful a witness of the crowning act in the great struggle for possession.

In addition to the interest which naturally attaches to Vicksburg on account of its past, the Government will in all

probability establish here a great National Park, in which will be preserved the forts and trenches which time's ravages are rapidly defacing. Men who wore the blue have come down from their homes in the mighty West, and joined hands with the men who occupied these forts

came from both sides of the river, from hundreds of miles above and below, to await the receding of a flood whose duration they could not calculate and whose ravages they little dreamed of ever being able to even lessen, always accepted the situation as they found it and reasoned that it was cheaper to do thus than to pay the rent which was earned in an effort to wring a subsistence from the unfertile hills of Alabama, the Carolinas and Georgia. They knew that even with these floods, slave labor could be more profitably employed in this rich delta than in the older States, and here they rested. They knew that Prentiss, the gifted orator, was right when he pronounced the Mississippi river as uncertain as the verdict of a jury, and that the whole of a woman's Prentiss knew that the Mississippi had, within fifty years before changed its course so as to leave the bed it had occupied for centuries a wide expanse of sand, and had found its way through lands as rich and black as ever grew flow over. The ravages of the latter part of the last century show that what is now the wrong end of old river, as appears from the map in figure 1, was a part of the main stream down which De Soto's men floated to the sea.

Aside from its importance as a place of refuge in the mighty floods of the past half century, and its importance as a market town, Vicksburg has been made famous for all time by reason of the prolonged siege and heroic defense during a critical period in the great war for the preservation of the Union. Readers of history need not be told that the frowning hills just north of the city were bristling with guns which were manned by the flower of

the Confederate army. A fleet attempting to pass Vicksburg was exposed to the merciless fire of these batteries for a distance of nearly five miles in turning the immense bend. Gen. Sherman attempted to avoid this bend by coming south from the Yazoo, through Chickasaw Bayou,



VICKSBURG AND THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER IN 1868.

but owing to difficulties of divers kinds this project was abandoned. Gen. Grant attempted to dig a canal across the narrow neck of land which separated by only half a mile, the fleet above the city from that below. The work was interrupted by

but there are others which appeal strongly to Congress in favor of a project of making a great shipping point on the Mississippi river at all times; in seasons, when the great stream is a terror in its might, as well as when its channel is shifting as the sands which its currents drive in their ceaseless flow to the ocean. The canal, which the Yazoo River, a navigable stream at all stages of water, for hundreds of miles, and will thus be of inestimable advantage to thousands of people who have no other means of sending their products to market, or getting supplies. It will result in the rapid settlement of thousands of acres of land all over the eastern side of the great delta. It will be asked why the diversion of the current will do all this. It must be understood that the present mouths of the Yazoo are so shallow, in low water, as to make it impossible for boats to enter that when there is plenty of water for hundreds of miles from the "cut-off." This will be remedied by the canal. The canal will enter the main stream at a point where the waters of the Mississippi will make a very slight deposit, and a small sum which will be required to keep out the water will be a mere pittance. It will make a canal for the discharge of all times. The outflow of the Yazoo, even in low water, is sufficient to keep open a channel in front of the city sufficiently large to admit the largest steamboats, and will flow sufficiently rapidly to solve the problem of sewage and health which has perplexed the city for years. It will be of interest to know that the sewerage system of the city was constructed in the early 70's, when the water from twenty-eight States flowed by our shores. Within a few years after the rapid current was turned into a stagnant pool in front of the city. This condition results from the "cut-off," of which mention has been made.

A glance at the "scene in the harbor before the cut-off" will show the once great importance of this city as a shipping point. Vicksburg sits in its visions great embosomed in a crowded landing place with difficulty for the discharge of thousands of tons of cargo and hundreds of passengers. That dream will be fulfilled when the canal which is now almost a certainty will be completed; when the Sunflower, the Tallahatchie, the Yazoo, and the Yazoo shall pour their waters through this great artificial river. The canal, which a work of vast importance, will be completed for less money than any work of that size has ever been accomplished in this country. The fact that the canal simply puts back the channel to where it was in years gone by is a powerful aid in the great work. The canal, following the dotted line in the map, will be 9.31 miles from the main stream of the Yazoo to the place where it will join the Mississippi. Of this distance Old river will furnish a deep channel already dug 2.75 miles. The canal, 1.36 miles while the harbor itself, 2.03 miles in length. The harbor canal, which has been kept open by the Government, will require very little, if any, dredging to accommodate the greater volume of water which will pass through it. This leaves an actual cut of 2.97 miles to be excavated. The average depth of the cut to be made is only a few feet, as the land through which the canal will run is for the most part low swamp. At the upper end there is a high ridge on the bank of Old river which has a gentle sloping back to the low lands bordering on Barnett lake. This ridge has been cut down so that at the stage of water known as danger line boats of light draught could pass into the canal. At the lower end there is a similar ridge on the banks of Lake Centennial, which has been excavated, and with a very small rise there will be little difficulty in going through the canal.

The amount of material that will have to be handled, including the work already done, is immense. The Government has had to purchase 1,135,000 cubic yards of earth. Of this it has actually cleared for the dredge and scraper 100 acres. It has blasted 6,776 miter stumps, for which there has been required 27,000 pounds of dynamite, 31,525 pounds of powder and 28,562 fuses. The canal will require the removal of 5,350,000 cubic yards of earth. To allow the necessary volume of water to pass through. In addition to this there will be necessary the construction of a dam at the opening of the upper end of Lake Centennial to prevent the water from flowing out by that route. This dam will require 3,200,000 cubic yards of earth. To prevent the dissipation of the water of the canal over the low lands through which it will pass, levees will have to be constructed on each side, which will require 650,000 cubic yards of earth. This will make a grand total of nearly 10,000,000 cubic yards of earth. At 30c per cubic yard this will cost about \$3,000,000. Capt. Williams is of the opinion that the work can be done for very much less than this in many places, although as an average that will be about the correct figure. The work remaining to be done in the way of excavation will be the dredging of the latest and most improved makes. There is no stone in the way of the work, and it is estimated that the most successful work ever done by these monster machines will be done on this canal.

The entire cost will not quite equal \$1,250,000, or, at least, the amount of money or is ready for use. In the river and harbor bill which has just passed the House an item of \$860,000 for the completion of this work is included. It is almost certain that this sum will be available within a very few months, and by the 1st of January, 1898, the world will see the completion of one of the greatest pieces of engineering of modern times. Vicksburg will regain its former prestige as a great inland port and harbor, and a mighty empire be opened to the immigrant from the crowded cities of Europe and the East.

Power from the Waves. The experiments with the Gerlach wave motor, which was described in the Record about two months ago, have been successful. M. A. Rothschild, president of the company conducting the experiments, known as the Gerlach Wave Motor Company, states that the motor is in running order, and is developing as high as 180 horse power. The company, however, is not satisfied with the location of the apparatus, which is in a bay at Capitola, near San Francisco, rather than on the ocean beach, and until a better location can be secured nothing will be done toward utilizing the power. This motor, as its name indicates, is designed to utilize the energy of the ocean's waves. It consists of huge paddles, suspended in the water, so arranged to swing with the incoming and outgoing of the waves. The motion thus imparted to the paddles is converted into rotary motion by suitable contrivances. The paddles are arranged to be elevated or lowered, so as to always secure the most suitable depth of immersion at all times.

He Understood.—The Teacher.—"Now, an altruist is one who is willing to subjugate his own interest to the interest of his fellow-men. Does any little boy here understand what an altruist is?" The Kid's Answer.—"An altruist is a fellow that makes a sacrifice hit."—Indianapolis Journal.

Sit on your feet; there is a schemer in town going around pulling legs.

A \$7,000,000 HEIRESS. Miss Edith Collins Is Worth Her Weight in \$100 Bills. Miss Edith Collins, of New York, has just fallen heir to \$7,000,000. The news started an interesting conversation in an up-town club the other evening. "A young woman worth \$7,000,000 is a modern product," said one man. "Such an heiress would have been practically impossible a century ago. Do you remember the story of the 'Pine Tree Shillings'—how a New York rich man—he live on Laight street, then a fashionable thoroughfare—gave his daughter her weight in silver as her wedding portion? The gift created a sensation, but probably more because of the dramatic way of giving than because of the amount." If Miss Collins should be placed in one side of a pair of scales, in the other side of which her \$7,000,000 were piled, in pure gold, the old "Pine Tree Shillings" story would

be discounted. Miss Collins weighs about 162 pounds, or 2,592 ounces. An ounce of pure gold is worth \$20, an ounce of coin gold \$18.605. We will assume that her fortune is pure gold. It would weigh 350,000 ounces, or more than 138 times as much as the woman who has fallen heir to it. She could gather on to the scales almost all her living relatives and still not form a group heavy enough to weigh down her fortune. Why, I fancy that in paper money it would weigh more than she does.

Some one brought a tiny pair of letter scales, and enough bills were piled on it to weigh an ounce. It was found that there were just twenty of them. Thus an ounce of \$1 bills is worth exactly as much as an ounce of pure gold. "Why, if the scales were piled with \$100 bills, \$5,184,000 would weigh as much as Miss Collins does," continued the speaker. "That would leave \$2,816,000 still to be accounted for after Miss Collins had taken her weight in \$100 bills."

AN EMINENT MASON. Death of a Shining Light in the Masonic Fraternity. By the death at Chicago recently of Dr. Vincent L. Hurlburt, the Masonic fraternity lost one of its shining lights. He was one of a half dozen living Masters who had been chosen grand master of the grand lodge of Knights Templar. He was also one of the most eminent surgeons in the West. Born in New York State sixty-seven years ago

he went to Chicago when a very young man and began the practice of medicine and surgery. He had been a Mason since 1860 and back in '63 was eminent commander of the famous Apollo Commandery of Chicago. In 1867 he was grand commander of the State Commandery and in 1877 he was chosen grand master of the grand lodge.

ENDED IN DIRE DISASTER. Whaleship from Which Great Results Were Expected Now Abandoned. In the Brooklyn Navy-yard lies the hull of what is known as the Intelligible Whale. It has lain there so many years among the nautical junk which the department from time to time has acquired that not a person in the yard can tell to-day the name of the inventor. Yet the United States paid him quite a sum on account for the purchase of its whaleship, and expected to acquire a vessel which would be a terror to the warships of all other nations.

The Intelligible Whale was constructed to hold a crew of thirteen persons. Its motive power was a propeller turned by a crank manipulated by four men. Its idea was to sink under warships, and, being directed against their hulls, the crew would fasten a torpedo thereon, the whale would back off and, whal, bang—good-by to Mr. Warship. One day a test of the wonderful invention was made in the Hackensack

and the men who manned the queer craft were drowned. This settled the enthusiasm over the Intelligible Whale and it was laid away on the shelf of the government's old curiosity shop.

HE LEFT TOO LATE. The Seeds of Civilization Had Already Taken Root. The writer stayed all night several years ago with a native of Missouri who had moved himself and his "little family," as he called it, a wife and thirteen children, to the backwoods of Kansas to escape the demoralizing in-

fluence of advanced civilization in Missouri. "But I didn't come soon enough," he said regretfully to me. "Why not?" I asked. "Well, my youngsters got a kind of a taste of worldliness that I ain't able to lick or any out of 'em. Now, there's my son Bill. He's full of the pride of the north, Bill is."

Bill, a young man of about 26, long-legged and full-bearded, was playing with a coin out in the yard. "Now, that Bill of mine won't go to town for anything until he's stopped an' put on his shoes—dat his pride! An' what yo reckon my daughter 'Mandy' went an' bought one day out o' pure worldly pride?"

"I'm sure that I couldn't guess."

"A toothbrush! Yes, sir, went an' spent ten cents for a toothbrush. Never was sich a thing heard of before in all my family. It's all pride, pride, pride an' the devil."

He groaned aloud before saying: "An' my daughter, Jinny's sittin' so worldly she won't drink coffee-out of her sasser any more. Says she's read somewhere that it ain't the proper way to drink it! I tell ye the devil has his own way with young folks now-a-days, no matter how careful they're brought up. I ketcht my son Jake cleanin' his finger nails the other day an' Bill went and bought himself a white shirt to 'war to meetin' an' Jinny's gone to crimpin' her hair. I tell ye, mister, it's kind o' hard for a father to see his youngsters giving themselves up to pride an' the devil like that. I didn't leave Missouri soon enough."

GREAT EDITOR GONE.

Brief Sketch of the Career of the Late William Henry Smith. William Henry Smith, formerly general manager of the Associated Press, died recently at Lake Forest, Ill., of pneumonia. He was born in New York. His parents moved to Ohio when he was a child. While being educated he

wrote an article against Know-nothingism, which attracted attention. After trying school teaching for a time he became editor of a weekly paper in Cincinnati which supported Samuel P. Chase for Governor of Ohio. He subsequently was an editorial writer on the Cincinnati Commercial, and later on the Gazette. He became private secretary of the Governor of Ohio in 1893, and the following year was elected Secretary of State of Ohio by a majority of 60,000 votes. While in this office he also acted as Fund Commissioner for the State. In 1895 he helped to found the Cincinnati Chronicle, an evening paper, which was consolidated with the Times the following year. About the same time he became general agent of the Western Associated Press, whose headquarters he removed from Cleveland to Chicago. He was made Collector of Customs for the port of Chicago by R. B. Hayes in 1877. On being removed by Mr. Arthur he became general manager of the Associated Press. He retired in March, 1893. Mr. Smith wrote the "St. Clair Papers," which gives the early history of Ohio, and other works of a historical nature. He was particularly loved by the old-time workers in the Associated Press, his consideration and care for those under him being constant, while the inspiration of his own hard work was the living force of the organization.

Curious Optical Illusion. An optical illusion, which apparently is caused by imperfections of the human eye, is shown in our illustration. The cross lines, drawn straight in such a way that they will barely touch the circumference of a radiant sun, will appear curved to the eye, instead of appearing as they are—absolutely straight. This optical illusion only takes place, however, if the picture is brought near to the eye; while if looked at from some distance it will become to the eye—perfectly straight.

Tobacco. A queer mistake prevails in the rural community with regard to the government laws concerning the sale of tobacco. Many persons believe that the amount that may be raised by one farmer is limited, and that by exceeding this amount he is liable to a penalty. This is an error. A farmer may raise all the tobacco he pleases, and may sell all he raises, so long as he does not attempt to manufacture it. He may tie it up in "hands" or bundles, but may not go further in its manufacture than this. But if he chooses to devote all his land and all his time to the cultivation of the fragrant weed, there is nothing in the laws of the United States to prevent his doing so.

"Oh, would you mind doing me a favor?" "With pleasure. What is it?" "Kindly remove that costly marble out of your window." "Why, pray?" "I shall be passing your shop with my wife in a few minutes."—Wegweiser.

The Cream of Currents. Man wants, but little here below. As someone said before. But when he gets it, don't you know, He wants a little more.

He-I fear the worst. She-What's happened, George? "Your father has paid back that \$10 he borrowed."—Life.

Muggins—Is your son in business? Buggins—He's a contractor. Muggins—What line? Buggins—Debris. Philadelphia Record.

Homekeep—Ever drink any of these substitutes for coffee? Dayboard—I haven't drank anything else for seven years.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Hedges—Sappy is continually falling off his wheel. Rose—What can you expect from a fellow who isn't well balanced.—Philadelphia North American.

"Summer is a rough season on my parents." "Why so?" "Our daughters who have been graduated try to make us talk grammatically."—Chicago Record.

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Willie—Grandpa, tell me a story. Grandpa—Once upon a time, before people thought of marrying for money—Willie—Oh, I don't mean a fairy story.—Norristown Herald.

"Ellen," said old Bordercrook, "here comes them York folks. Give the children a little more snuff an' get 'em ter sneezin'." We've got ter make 'em think it's cool here somehow."—Judge.

One bitter drop spoils rapture's cup; When ice sells by the splinter We cannot can the hot waves up To use them in the winter.—Chicago Record.

"I suppose you're fond of Shakespeare," said one legitimate actor to another. "Of course I am." "Then why in the name of humanity do you insist on acting his plays?"—Washington Star.

Wickwire—Have you noticed that Mudge has quit cigars and taken up a pipe? Yabey—Yes; I wonder what is the cause—has he been playing the races or getting engaged?—Indianapolis Journal.

Just like our hopes, Which oft vanish in vapor, Are the candidate's promises, Strong on paper.—Philadelphia North American.

Salvation Army Apostles—If you swear at those horses, my good man, you'll never go to heaven. Teamster (humbly)—I know it, mib; but if I don't I'll never get to Tonawanda.—Buffalo Times.

Mechanic—"I have just been married and would like a raise in my wages." Employer—"I am sorry, but the company is only responsible for accidents that happen to the men while in the factory."—Brooklyn Life.

Wiggles—"There's one good thing about Hicks. He is always willing to admit it when he is in the wrong." Wiggles—"I don't think it is a good thing. It doesn't seem to trouble him a bit."—Somerville Journal.

I summated on the Jersey coast, As I twixt the skaters and hotels, Which has the longest bill.—Louisville Truth.

"It seems to me, Mr. Stillson, that your new house is lacking in a judicious use of fretwork." "Well, my wife will fill that deficiency just as soon as she gets her eye on those meaty closets."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Hor Water von Combs.—Dr. George R. Shepley, of Hartford, Connecticut, says in respect to the use of hot water as a remedial agent in the treatment of inflammation of the mucous membrane, "I have used hot water as a gargle for the past six or eight years. In acute pharyngitis and tonsillitis, and in coryza, or cold in the head, if properly used, it constitutes one of our most effective remedies, being frequently promptly curative. To be of service it should be used in considerable quantity (a half pint or a pint at a time), and just as hot as the throat will tolerate. I have seen many cases of acute disease thus aborted, and can commend the method with great confidence."

THE HEALTH OF CHILDREN.—There are very few newspapers now-a-days that are written on the department plan, that do not have a "sanitary" column. With the growing complexity of disease, and the increasing number of more complex cases, instead of being carried off in the old-fashioned way by a fever which runs its course with the regularity of clock-work, people die of high-pressure nervous diseases with new names. They drop down so suddenly that the sole remaining duty of the physician is to explain how it happened and how it might have been prevented. And so medicine, while it is a curative art, is coming to be more and more a preventative science. We have much health literature, essays on "the little health of women," columns of advice from the doctor, telling the over-worked business man, which way lies madness. In the midst of all this there would seem to be nothing of more importance than the health of the children, and yet, when the perils of the nursery are most severely encountered, attention has been bestowed upon growing children. Probably no one has ever given more valuable information on this subject than the noted physician, Edmund A. Parker, who died some five years since. His luminous definition of health, "that it is not merely freedom from bodily pain, it is the capacity of receiving pleasure from all surrounding things, and from all employment of all our faculties," denotes the mind of the master. Writing of children, he lays great emphasis on the necessity of frequent feeding. In the period of growth, he says, the utmost limit between meals during the day should be four hours. The compaction of all school works into the hours from nine to one is far more for the convenience of the teachers than for the good of the children, and often postpones the times for food. After school life commences children do not generally get deliberate meals often enough. The food should mostly get into the blood during the period of exertion and during growth; a breakfast and then a gormandizing of education is more than a branch of physical etiquette. Dr. Parker, as a matter of fact, says of bodily wants, the kinds of food that best supply those wants. "Nitrogen is the most important of the physical basis of life. Therefore, eat the foods that most contain it, as the muscles of animals, fish, milk, the albumen of eggs and the gluten of grains. Let a boy from 13 to 18 eat meat morning and noon, and for the rest eat meat, rice, milk and chicken. He puts the amount of meat at from ten to twelve ounces, uncooked, and at a pound for a boy of 18. An ounce to a year, from five years on to twenty-one, is his general rule for meat-eating. He emphasizes the value of oat meal; one and a quarter pound of it being equal in nitrogen and fat to one pound of uncooked meat. Indian corn is even richer in these constituents than the wheat, and for animal heat the starch and sugar group are needed. Beginning with youth, he would give eight hours to sleep, four to meals, and the rest to exercise. Of the latter he says half the time may be given to mental and moral and half to bodily exercise. A refreshing freedom from materialism pervades his writings. Otherwise he would scarcely suggest, as he has done, that men and moral exercise. The manual of the "Personal Care of Health," from which these extracts are condensed, might well be a text book. And not the least valuable of its statements is this concluding one: "It cannot be sufficiently known that young women ought to be physically trained as carefully as young men. They will never have the same strength as men, it is meant that it should be so, but they ought to have strong firm muscles and well developed chests and backs. These things can never come without bodily labor; and I do not think that five or six hours daily real exercise is not one minute too much even for them."—Des Moines Register.

Pigeons' Love. A writer in the Scottish Naturalist tells a story of a pigeon, which illustrates the truth of the saying that God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, and the high power of instinct prompted by parental love. Two pigeons had built their nest in the top-story of the dove-cote, and had hatched their young, which came out of the egg about the middle of March, 1876. On the 16th day of March a very severe storm of snow and snowdrift set in at dusk. It must be noticed the door of the dove-cote looked to the northwest, from whence the storm was coming, so that the snow blew right into the portal where the young pigeons were lying, only a few days old. The storm was very severe—so much so that it was thought to be the hardest that had happened for many years, and the young brood would have perished but for the happy expedient that the father of the young pigeons adopted. He stood in the doorway with his tail spread out to the storm, and the wings in a fluttering position, evidently with the intention of stopping the draught, so as to shelter his naked offspring, and there he stood for hours with the snow thick upon his back and tail, braving the intensity of the cold. But for this the young must have died.

A Legal Point. "Your Honor," said a gentleman to the Police Court Judge, "Can a man commit a slander by not speaking?" "Certainly not sir," replied the Judge. "Well," suggested the gentleman, "if a man should tie two ducks together and hang them to a door knob of a physician's residence what would you call that?" "That would be foul slander," replied the Judge.—Carl Pretz's Weekly.

In Scotland a promise of marriage must be legal, and a man who has been with a woman in a legal way, and with intent, without this action for breach of promise will not lie.

A crooked friend off the heels of a drunken man's boots and left him unharmed.

Can a hammock be called a spoon-bolter?



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**Facial Expression of Emotion.**  
The emotions, it is almost unnecessary to state, are expressed mainly by the face. It is true that the heaving and feminine bosom, in times of domestic storm and stress, sometimes lends effectual aid to their better expression. But with this exception emotions in their visible condition are chiefly of the face. That is the case at any rate with the comparatively immobile Anglo-Saxon. Why is this an undoubted fact? The muscles of the human face are less massive than those of many animals; the powerful teeth of the carnivora need increased strength of muscle to bring them effectively into play. The diminutive size of the facial muscles in man brings them more readily into action; they respond more easily to a nervous excitation. "This view is due to Herbert Spencer," who is quoted; but not with entire appreciation, by Dr. Mosso. The latter physiologist thinks that other factors enter into the matter. Among the most important causes are, he thinks, the nearness of the parts stimulated to the brain. Nervous impulses naturally travel along the lines of least resistance; hence the facial muscles are moved before the hands are clenched or the arm shot out straight from the shoulder.—London Chronicle.

**Summer Homes.**  
Is the title of a publication just issued by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, and contains a list of pleasant places on this line situated in the lake region of northern Indiana, southern Michigan and along the south shore of Lake Erie, where one may pass the hottest time in camping out or boarding at the summer hotels or pleasant farm houses. The region traversed by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway contains a great number of suitable locations for passing the annual vacation, or indeed the entire summer, at an expense which is but nominal. Copy of "Summer Homes" will be sent to any address on application to C. K. Wilber, A. G. P. A., Chicago, or can be secured by calling at City Ticket Office, 180 Clark street.

**Tolstoi on French Writers.**  
To a French interviewer Tolstoi lately said: "Alphonse Daudet had a certain talent. Paul Bourget was a brilliant essayist, but a poor novelist, his head being too crammed with facts. Marcel Prevost is worth more than his books, which are 'inqualifiables.' Guy de Maupassant knew how to see and tell what he had seen. His style was as pure as a precious metal. He was miles ahead of Flaubert, Zola and everybody. Zola is a diligent and every-day writer. I like his 'Germinal,' and 'Le Terre' is a novel of pleasant humanity." As for 'L'Œuvre,' I stopped at the hundredth page, and 'Rome' I never opened."

## MY SICK SISTERS.

"I want to tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. For twenty years I had suffered with loss of appetite, nausea, constipation, palpitation of the heart, headache, and all parts of my body. My physician said I was indigestion, but his medicine did not help me. I began the use of the Pinkham Remedy, and particularly Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have taken four bottles, and now those troubles are cured."

"I cannot praise it enough, and our druggist says the medicine is doing a world of good among his customers."—Belle S. Thompson, New Bedford, Mass.

**The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.**

## KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both of them humors). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postcard for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them, the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squamous feelings at first.

No change of diet necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

## BIYOLISTS SHOULD USE POND'S EXTRACT

### CURES

Wounds, Bruises, Sunburn, Sprains, Lameness, Insect Bites, AND ALL PAIN.

After a hard work or EXERCISING rub with it TO AVOID LAMENESS.

### REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

Weak, Watery, Worthless.

POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT CURES PILES.

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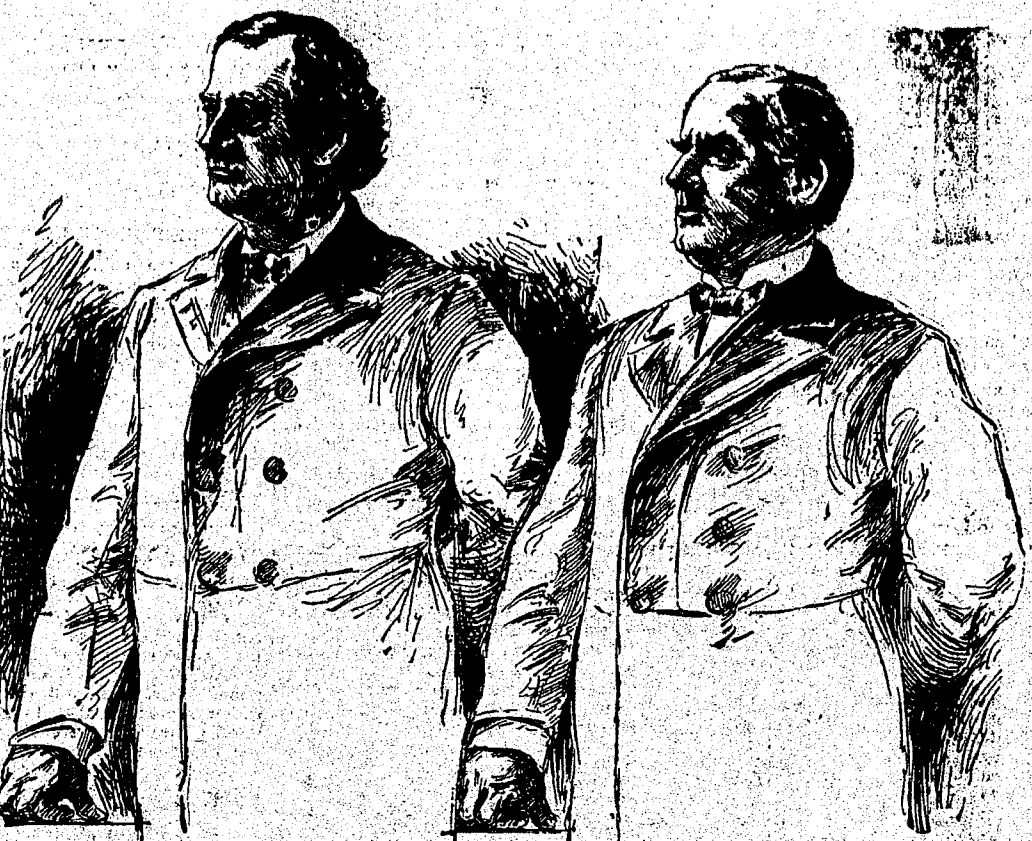
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## THEIR RELATIVE SIZE.



Height, 5 feet 10 1/2 inches; weight, 200 pounds; chest, 40 inches; waist, 30 inches; hat, 7 1/2; shoes, 9; gloves, 8; collar, 17.

Height, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches; weight, 185 pounds; chest, 42 1/2 inches; waist, 44 inches; hat, 7 1/2; shoes, 9; gloves, 8; collar, 14 1/2.

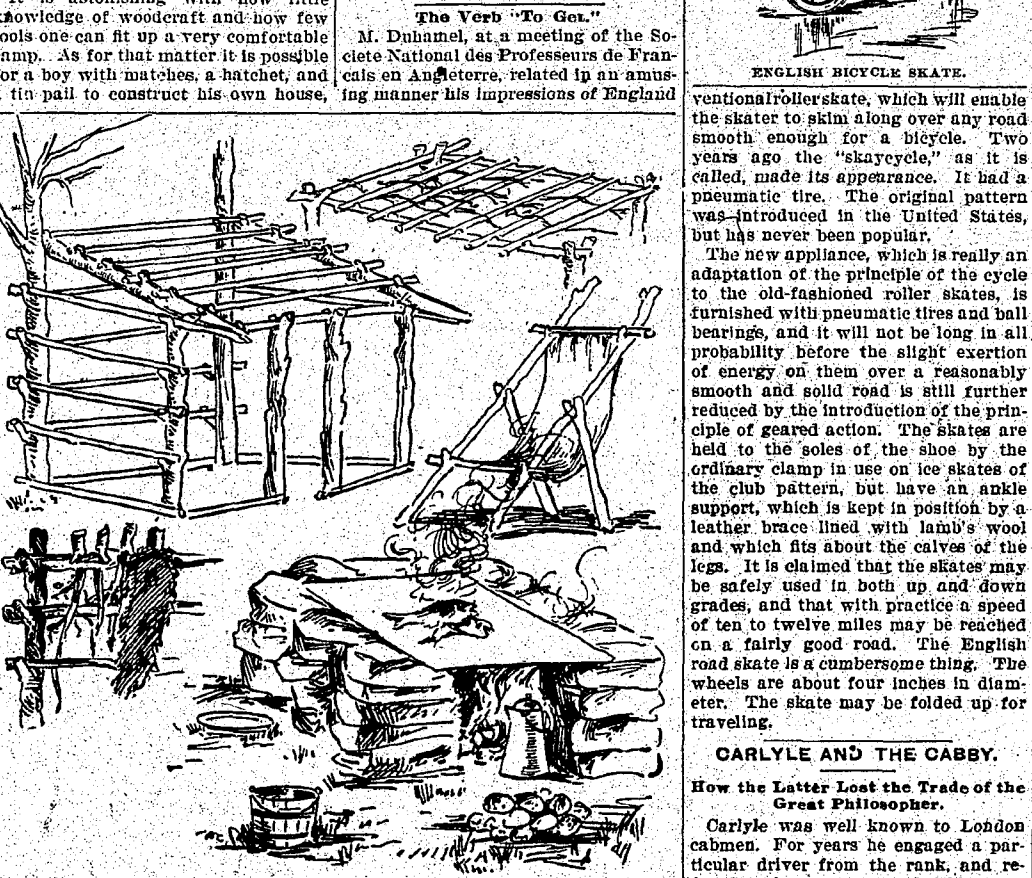
## HOME IN THE WOODS.

### CHEAP AND EASY WAY OF BUILDING A FIRST CLASS CAMP.

Any Man or Boy Who Knows How to Whittle Can Make a Fine Shelter. Patience, Ingenuity and Good Ground Are All That's Necessary.

**Hints for Campers.**  
Did you ever camp out? If not, you should try it. I don't mean camping out surrounded with every luxury of a well-appointed hotel, but camping out in the true sense of the word, making your own camp, cooking your own meals, and supplying your own table—truly roughing it. That is the only way to actually enjoy the peaceful solitude of the forest, the beauties of nature and the pure, fresh air. The rustic novelty of the situation is what gives to camping its greatest pleasure.

It is astonishing with how little knowledge of woodcraft and how few tools one can fit up a very comfortable camp. As for that matter it is possible for a boy with matches, a hatchet, and a tin pail to construct his own house,



CAMPING FURNITURE THAT ANY ONE CAN MAKE.

obtain his own food, by trapping and fishing, and live comfortably in true Robinson Crusoe style, yet not become a tramp. There is hardly a convenience for which ingenuity cannot be a substitute.

There are some people who would never go camping without a tent. A tent no doubt possesses many advantages; but to really get the beneficial effects of the forest there is nothing to compare with the "lean-to," or cottage, thatched with pine boughs. Such a cottage is built upon a framework erected around four posts, which have been firmly imbedded in the earth at such distances as to form the corners. If three or four trees can be found growing nearly in the desired position they should be used by all means, since upon the firmness of the corner posts depends the stability of the framework.

At the required height of the cottage horizontal side pieces of three or four-inch saplings should be attached to the corner posts, either nailed or laid in crotches, to support the sides (Fig. 1). The roof should be sloping so as to form a watershed. The framework of the roof should be constructed by fastening a horizontal between the two trees at the back, about three feet above the horizontal side support; and upon this at the ends rest two poles sloping down to and resting on the side support in front. Crossbars, at intervals of about a foot, should now be fastened across these poles and at the sides of the cottage. In fact, two stakes should be driven firmly into the ground, forming the sides of the door. Having securely fastened all the joinings either with twine or nails—willow twigs or reed grass will do—the framework is then complete.

A thatch is made by using the small boughs from which a branch has been cut, so as to leave at the end a stump

## ANOTHER BICYCLE SKATE.

English Inventor Claims Twelve Miles Per Hour Can Be Made on This.

Inventive genius in England has turned its attention to the perfection of a road skate, an adaptation of the con-



ENGLISH BICYCLE SKATE.

ventional rollerskate, which will enable the skater to skim along over any road smooth enough for a bicycle. Two years ago the "skacycle," as it is called, made its appearance. It had a pneumatic tire. The original pattern was introduced in the United States, but has never been popular.

The new appliance, which is really an adaptation of the principle of the cycle to the old-fashioned roller skates, is furnished with pneumatic tires and ball bearings, and it will not be long in all probability before the slight exertion of energy on them over a reasonably smooth and solid road is still further reduced by the introduction of the principle of geared action. The skates are held to the soles of the shoe by the ordinary clamp in use on ice skates of the club pattern, but have an ankle support, which is kept in position by a leather brace lined with lamb's wool, and which fits about the calves of the legs. It is claimed that the skates may be safely used in both up and down grades, and that with practice a speed of ten to twelve miles may be reached on a fairly good road. The English road skate is a cumbersome thing. The wheels are about four inches in diameter. The skate may be folded up for traveling.

## CARLYLE AND THE CABBY.

How the Latter Lost the Trade of the Great Philosopher.

Carlyle was well known to London cabmen. For years he engaged a particular driver from the rank, and refused to have any other. This man, however, lost his custom in a somewhat peculiar manner.

Some medical students got to know of his preference for the driver, they inquired if he knew who his fare was, when he told them he did not. The student informed him that he was one of the most famous and eccentric writers of the day, and giving him a book, advised him to appear to be reading it whenever Carlyle approached the stand.

Cabby, without any suspicion, acted on their advice, and when the old sage next came for a cab he seemed deeply impressed in a very pretentious book. "Hello! what's that you're reading?" inquired the Ecclethean philosopher. "A most hoot-an'-hoot, tip-top, splendid book about that 'ere French revolution," was cabby's gushing reply. "Well! what do you say? Let me see it," said Carlyle, holding out his hand. "Oh, certainly, sir," said the driver, handing him a copy of his "History of the French Revolution."

"Well, my man," inquired the sage, apparently delighted, "are you sure that you're readin' this work intelligently?" "Perfectly sure," said the John, confidentially; then, thinking he ought to say something in praise of the book, he added, "Why, sir, it's almost as good as 'The Newgate Calendar.'"

The grim old Dumfriessian glared at him, grunted out something, turned abruptly around, and engaged the next cab. From that day Carlyle never looked at him, but stuck to the second man, who happened to have had the honor of driving most of the distinguished men of the century.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## Coax a Stubborn Horse.

Some horses will stubbornly refuse to take the bit. A boy with a Shetland pony hit upon a novel method of inducing a stubborn animal to allow of inserting the bit in its mouth. He kept a vial of molasses on a shelf in the stall, and rubbed a few drops on the bit every time he put the bridle on the pony. After a while the pony associated the molasses with the bit, and as horses are fond of sweets, he showed less reluctance as he was thus rewarded every time he submitted. Kindness conquered in his case, and the suggestion of a little molasses on the bit is one that may be followed.

## Two Suspects.

The Boston Globe prints a story which it says was told by a man, now deceased, who acted as a visitor among the poor for a charitable association. His instructions were to be very careful not to encourage idleness or hypocrisy, and of course he was always on his guard. He says:

I was assigned to visit the house of a woman who said that she had no husband, son or other male support. After being in her tenement long enough to note that she was apparently poor, I noticed a man's hat on a table near the door, and began to doubt whether she was herself of all male comfort or support, as she had represented.

"Whose hat is that?" I asked. She looked surprised, and did not seem ready to answer. My suspicions were naturally increased, and my imagination conjured up a male visitor who must have passed into the adjoining apartment when he heard me coming upstairs, leaving his hat as an unthought-of witness.

"Madam," I said, with severity, "I cannot authorize relief sent to you if you are deceiving us in regard to male support, or if you have men coming here whose presence you are ashamed to acknowledge. Now, I ask you again, whose hat is that?"

"Why, sir," she answered, with an expression of injury and surprise, "isn't that your own hat that you left there as you came in?"

It was my turn to be surprised, and backing out of my predicament as gracefully as I could, I promised to send her the help she needed.

## The Strength of Steel.

An experiment with a view to ascertain the relative resistance, under pressure, of the hardest steel and the hardest stone, was recently made at Vienna.

A small cube, measuring 1 cm. of corundum and of the finest steel, were subjected to the test. The corundum broke under the weight of six tons, but the steel resisted up to forty-two tons. The steel split up with a noise like the report of a gun, breaking into a powder, and sending sparks in every direction which bored their way into the machine like shot.

## By Steamer, Train or Boat?

Which of these have you selected as a means of travel? No matter. Whichever it is, recollect that for seasickness, disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, engendered by rough locomotion and bad food or water, and for all other troubles, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most useful specific you can take with you. It is invaluable also for indigestion, kidney complaints and nervous trouble.

## Is the Moon Round.

We never see but one side of the moon, but, judging from the side presented to our view, it is the general opinion that the moon is at least spherical. Of late, however, a new theory is being advanced. Astronomers who are carefully studying the question say that the lights and shadows of "our silver sister world" are incompatible with the old theory of its spherical shape.

The South is destined to be, and is rapidly becoming, the garden of the United States. Here life is easier to live, the rigorous winters do not eat up the fruits of the toll of summer, nor are the summers so trying as many Northern people have supposed. I used to live only half the year," said a Northern farmer recently settled in the South, "and I used to work all the time then. Now I work half the time and live all the year through."

Homeseekers' excursion tickets will be sold over the Monon Route to nearly all points in the South at the rate of one first-class fare (one way); tickets good for returning on any Tuesday or Friday within thirty-one days from date of sale. Liberal stop-overs are allowed. These excursions start (and tickets are sold) Aug. 17, 18 and 31; Sept. 1, 14, 16; Oct. 5, 6, 19 and 20. Call on Frank J. Reed, agent of the Monon Route, for further information.

## Slot Machine Doctors.

The nickel-in-the-slot talking machines to be found in hotels, restaurants, saloons, and other public places are rather delicate arrangements, and are constantly getting out of order, so that it keeps a man pretty busy employed going from place to place and getting them right so as to keep the comic songs from getting mixed up like the babies in "Pinafore."

## Anti-English.

Josh—I was down to the opy house Tuesday an' I saw another of them English plays. It was no good."

Renben—You didn't like it, eh?

Josh—No, sir! Gimme the good old Shakespearean dramma every time. No more English plays for me!—Exchange.

## Personal.

ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will receive information of much value and interest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Chaffer—What expense applies for these small cabbages? That's a pretty high price. Grocer—Yes, ma'am; but cabbages are scarce and dear. You see, there are several large cigar factories near here.—Answers.

## Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

The tooth of a mastodon in an almost complete state of preservation has been recently unearthed. It weighed fourteen pounds twelve ounces, and measured ten inches by six, and is pure ivory.

No more potent charm can be found at Beauty's Shrine than an exquisitely lovely complexion such as follows the use of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Of druggists.

It is said that the flesh on the fore-quarters of the beaver resembles that of land animals, while that on the hind-quarters has a fishy taste.

Baldness is either hereditary or caused by sickness, mental exhaustion, wearing tight-fitting hats, and by over-work and trouble. Hall's Renewer will prevent it.

No reproach or denunciation is so potent as the silent influence of a good example.

I believe my prompt use of Piso's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Marquette, Kan., Dec. 12, '95.

Many a boy has turned out bad, because his father bore down too hard on the grindstone.

Debbies' Flaming Borax soap costs more to make than any other soap made, but on account of its purity and its ability to remove all dirt, grease, and the only Borax soap made of Borax. It is sold in red tin.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all druggists and by mail.

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## Noe Turned to the Wall.

Over the windows in the dining-room of a hotel in New York are the portraits of A. J. Dam and his family. A sedate pair were dining there the other day, when the prim lady asked the waiter whose portraits they were. "Those portraits, madam," responded the attendant, with much dignity, "represent the whole Dam family." Or course the explanation appeased the irate husband, who was informed that Mr. Dam formerly ran the hotel, and the pictures would never be turned to the wall.

## To Cleanse the System.

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently overcome habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers use Syrup of Figs.

J. E. Gore, writing on "The Size of the Solar System," says that "enormously large as the solar system absolutely is compared with the size of our own earth, it is, compared with the size of the visible universe, merely as a drop in the ocean."

A lobster's skin when shedding splits down the back and comes off in two equal parts. The tail slips out of the shell like a finger out of a glove.

# Cures

Talk in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla as the only other medicine. It has the greatest record of cures of any medicine in the world. In fact,

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

In the One True Blood Purifier. \$1

Hood's Pills cure sick headache, indigestion.

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A limited number of Candidates for the Ecclesiastical state will be received at special rates.

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The 10th Term will open September 8th, 1896. Catalogues sent Free on application to

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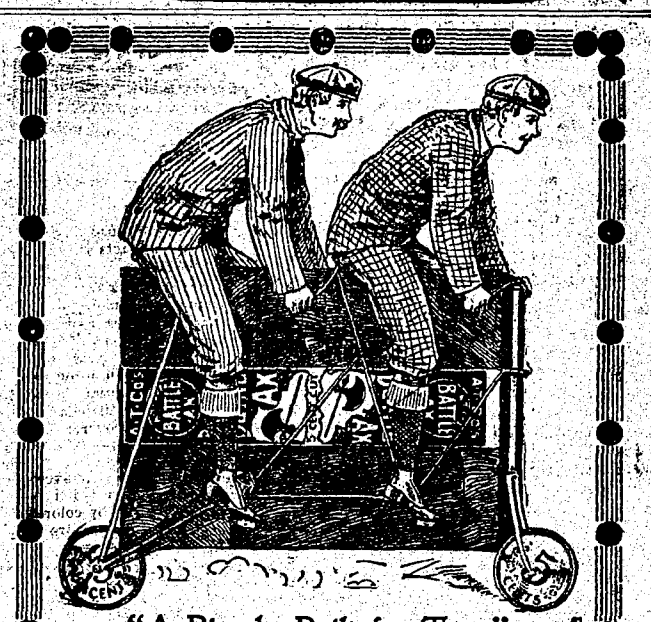
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

**IF SILVER WINS** and if farm produce, labor and labor products must rise in price, as they are 95% labor. If labor doubles in cost and the price of the mine doubles in cost, Armotors, Pump, Spinal, Fire, Tires, Cylinders, Tanks and Substructures, being the product of the mine and labor, must also double in cost and price; therefore, your \$1 now will buy as much as of the old prices. Double the price of silver wire, or if people think it will double, it will double. Armotors prices will not advance unless you buy an advance in labor and material. Our prices on Brass Cylinders are not below anything else, and our other goods are as low as they can be produced, even with our splendid facilities. A general trust to cover future needs, while it is to be much more quickly advanced than the stock and commodity market. Great saving can be realized and advance avoided.

**IT IS 2 TO 1** in favor of buying low. The advance may come in a moment, and you will be left with a loss. Buy now, and you will be able to hold your own. Buy now, and you will be able to hold your own. Buy now, and you will be able to hold your own.

**IF YOU BUY NOW**

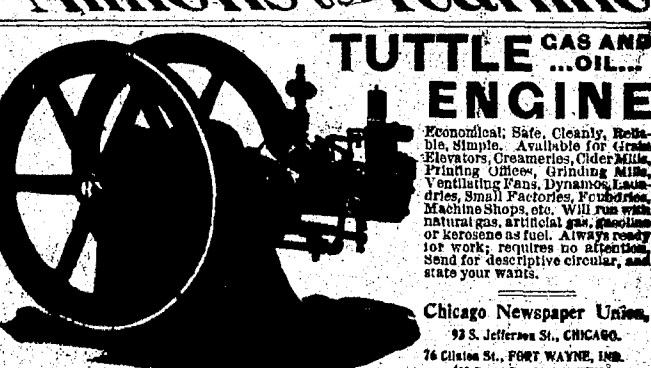


# BattleAx PLUG

Five cents' worth of "BATTLE AX" will serve two chewers just about as long as 5 cents' worth of other brands will serve one man. This is because a 5 cent piece of "BATTLE AX" is almost as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade brands.



# Millions NOW USE Pearline



**"EAST, WEST, HOME IS BEST," IF KEPT CLEAN WITH SAPOLIO**



## TANDEM LOVE.

When Kydia on tandem rides, then I find sunshine brightening all my sky! Ben birds grow mute as fast I fly, With Lydia on the wheel.

As gayly as the miles I fly, All the swift moments play at tag, And never do my spirits flag, With Lydia on the wheel.

I care not what ill luck may bring In Summer, Autumn, Winter, Spring! All of life's troubles off we fling, With Lydia on the wheel!

And now that we are pledged to go On Hymen's tandem, wed or woe, More happy moments shall I know, With Lydia on the wheel!

—HANS YORKEL.

## A DOG NAMED DIMPLE.

If ever there was a case in which the intentions of nature were quite set at naught, it was when my cousin Eugenia began to bring herself up after her own pattern without the slightest regard to the cutting of the cloth. Nature had meant her for a kitten-girl, or a dove-girl, anything that was made up of curves or softness, while she preferred to be a composition of angles.

Therefore, in place of dancing, flirting and enjoying life after the manner of a girl with big blue, crystalline eyes, whose dimples and freckles seemed made for kissing, she dropped up a book to read, she swallowed her hasty meals, apart from the family if possible, studied from morning till night, frightened the men by her erudition, despised pets, played tennis simply for exercise, rode a bicycle so as to get quickly from one place to another, and made all girl-kind feel themselves mere puppets and dolls.

But now had the mighty fallen. Eugenia had purchased a dog and given it the name of Dimple. No wonder that, not daring to fear, we were silent.

However, when the dog arrived, we were obliged to admit that he justified his name. Of all the dear roly-poly little dog-babies that ever I saw, Dimple was the most fascinating, and the very first wag of his tail excited Eugenia's backsliding. Not that she realized her lapse from the intellectual; she held and petted and caressed the small object as if it had been her daily occupation ever since the day of her leaving school—that time at which girls are apt to develop their weaknesses—and was sublimely unconscious of our smiles and frowns. Eugenia, flushed and intent, her pretty, yellow hair twisting itself into thousands of tiny rings, her brows knitted, one hand smoothing the fur of the four-footed baby, the other busily engaged in writing out her paper on medieval political economy, was a sight for the gods.

"When Dimple grows up," auntie had foolishly said one day, apropos of nothing, and Eugenia had turned upon her with lofty scorn and informed her that the engaging morsel, at that moment busy in the demolition of one of my newest and longest evening gowns, "would never grow any more," the man from whom she bought him having assured her that he had quite completed that part of his education. Which doubting, we were nevertheless silent.

Two or three days after this mistake of auntie's, Dan came out to dinner and deeply annoyed Eugenia by picking up the soft mass of fur by his neck and remarking:

"When this fellow gets over being a puppy, he'll be quite a dog, Eugenia."

"He is a puppy, Dan, he is full grown," our cousin responded icily, and then added with some asperity: "I have no sort of tolerance for puppies of any kind."

My brother threw back his handsome head and laughed low but heartily.

"May I inquire the age of your full-grown dog, my cousin?"

"He was six months old when I bought him," she said.

"Eight months old, you dear little goose, if he is one-half that I shall be astonished. He was probably just weaned when you got him, and these mastiffs—"

"He isn't a mastiff."

"Indeed, and what is he?"

"A Sicilian poodle."

"O-o-h!"

The peal of laughter which greeted this dignified response was quite too much for Eugenia. She picked up her dog and departed, red with indignation, leaving Dan, the only person in the world who ever dared to tease her, to apologize to auntie, to be by her forgiven, and I fear, encouraged to repeat his offense.

From that time, we noticed that Eugenia was more or less uneasy. Once I caught her holding auntie's yard measure suspiciously well. Dimple, but she dropped it at once upon my approach. After a few weeks there was no use disguising the fact; that full-grown dog was rapidly increasing in size, indeed he seemed to enlarge during his slumbers, and wake up a full size bigger than when he went to sleep.

It began with his legs, which so extended themselves that, had you seen him in a collection of freaks, you would have suspected him of being on stilts; then the little round body, so absurdly mounted on its thin supports, began to swell out.

Eugenia grew very grave. She would sit for hours over her books, glancing furtively from time to time at Dimple, dozing by her side—for he had grown much too large for her lap—as if they had never been introduced. One day she forgot to go to her lecture at the proper hour, so busy was she trying to induce Dimple to crowd himself into a sumptuous basket which had been purchased for his babyhood. So careworn did she become, indeed, that we never alluded to the dog's growth; he was fed—and how he did eat!—he was watered, to the extent of several gallons a day, he was housed at night—in a kennel, alas! for he scorned the larger basket that had been quietly provided—but no one ever spoke of his size.

As the months rolled on, the singular inaptness of Dimple's name became positively embarrassing, for though auntie and I could have laughed over it and made it a perfect good-

send in the way of a spur to languishing conversation, Eugenia, feeling that she had been duped, regarded it as so keen a mortification that we avoided the subject with terror.

"What has become of your pretty little puppy, Eugenia?" asked one swart, swain, and as if in answer the door was pushed open and in stalked a great, lean, long-legged, big-headed, solemn dog, wagging his tail slowly. He walked up to Eugenia, laid his head on her knee, then turned and winked at the questioner. Oh, yes, he did, he winked deliberately, then raised one huge paw and put it down on Eugenia's shoulder with an aid of patronizing proprietorship that was positively maddening. It was too much for my cousin; she fled precipitately, but not in time to avoid the astonishing exclamation:

"You don't mean to say that monster—is Dimple?"

That moment settled Eugenia's fate. The masculine nature had asserted itself, and Dimple—that absurd name!—had practically said, mildly but firmly, "Come, Eugenia, I have had enough of this nonsense. You bought me, you took me, for better, for worse; if you meant to have a plaything and have found a master, so much the better—or worse—for you. One thing you may understand, I do not mean to be ignored any longer." And he wasn't; from that public claiming of her attention dated her subjugation.

Eugenia would shut herself up in her room to study. Dimple would come to the door and knock with his tail; Eugenia would take no notice of him. Then Dimple would scratch, not a gentle, pleading little scratch, but a deep, determined gouging of auntie's pretty woodwork. Then Dimple would howl, such a howl—long and loud and often repeated, and Eugenia would try to let him in, in a tragic expression in her pretty, despairing face.

After a week of these proceedings, one of the dolly walks, on which her keeper conducted her, she bought a whip, which she smuggled home, hid among her laces and produced next morning when her door was being torn to pieces. From my room I saw her plunge desperately into, seize the dog's collar and lift the whip, but it never descended. Dimple lifted his head, caught the weapon in his powerful jaws, closed them upon it, dropped the pieces to the ground, smiled indulgently up into Eugenia's face, took her dress in his teeth, and led her down stairs to make ready for a walk—which they took.

When Dan came home from Europe, auntie and I met him at the steamer, and on the way home we told him the story of Eugenia's fall. How she had been obliged to give up her college work—to the great improvement of her health and temper—how she had grown down and rosy from long, aimless walks with her guide, philosopher and friend. How we had sold him, sent him off to board, given him away, and how, after each banishment, he returned so promptly and unflinchingly that Eugenia had accepted the inevitable, and begged us not to interfere again between them. Dan laughed till there were tears in his eyes, and exclaimed, "Poor little girl!" more than once; but he readily promised that he would not tease Eugenia about her Old Man of the Sea, as he at once dubbed the dog.

Dan and Dimple were friends at once. When the dog first appeared, Eugenia paled and flushed and paled again, glancing rather apprehensively at my brother; but he seemed quite oblivious, spoke cheerily to the big fellow, patted his head, looked deep into the intelligent brown eyes, and man and beast understood each other perfectly. Such good times as we had that summer—tante, Eugenia, Dimple, Dan and I! In previous years we had been obliged to count my cousin out of everything, for the resting time of summer had for her been full of work; but now she lounged and played and joined in all sports as she never had before in all her sweet, self-willed young life, was among us, and of us, for the first time.

There had been three days of steady rain and tired conclusion, on the afternoon of the third day, wrapped myself in my makintosh and went out for a walk, leaving Eugenia, housed with a slight cold, to look after Dan, auntie having gone into town for the day. As I came home, the sun broke through scattering clouds, lighting up the world with rosy glory. The storm was at an end, the fair promise of the morrow was in the soft air, in the twitter of the birds, in the fresh perfume of leaf and flower, in the golden beauty of sunset.

Eugenia and Dan had come out of doors to enjoy the loveliness of earth and sky, and stood with Dimple on the veranda. Suddenly the dog stretched himself to twice his natural length, took my cousin's skirt in his teeth and nodded to her that she was to come with him.

"No, Dimple, no dear," she coaxed, bending over him. "Don't make me come out to-night. I've had a cold, you know, I really ought not to go; you will have to wait, doggie dear." But Doggie Dear did not intend to wait. He shook his head and her dress and growled softly. I walked slowly toward the house and watched the conflict. Dimple ordering, Eugenia pleading for mercy, my brother smiling at the two beneath his mustache. At last Dan spoke.

"Dimple!" the dog raised his eyes but kept the skirt between his teeth. "Let that go, do you hear me, sir?" Then as Eugenia put her hand out quickly: "No, I am not going to hurt him; he will understand in a moment; he has plenty of sense. Your mistress is not going with you, Dimple, she is not going now or at any other time, with you or any one else, unless I give her permission. She is going to be my slave now, old dog, you've had your day."

Eugenia had lifted an astonished, startled glance to his face as he spoke, but dropped her head low over the dog as he went on without break or pause: "She loves you very much, Dimple, we all do; you have trained her well, and we are very much obliged to you, but you needn't worry yourself about her any more—I'll take the engagement. You don't believe me, sir? See here," and right there, in the face of me and all the world—if it had been there to see—nursie always said he was "a bold one" when we were children—Dan drew my cousin to him,

lifted and kissed her sweet, blushing face.

There was a long pause. Then Dimple tossed the skirt, rose to his feet, and with a reproachful glance at Eugenia and a subsiding wag of his tail toward Dan, walked slowly away, while Dan led Eugenia into the house.

"Oh, dear," she murmured, "her bright face lovely with blushes, 'from one slavery to another! Am I never to be free again?'"

"Never," calmly answered my brother.—New York Tribune.

## BIRD-CATCHING FISH.

Voracious Shark and Hike that Feed on Unwary Flyers.

It is a common saying that birds go fishing, but it is not generally known that very often the case is reversed and the birds supposed to be the enemies of the fishes are caught in the fish.

Several years ago, when fishing off the Maine coast, the writer observed by what the fishermen call the running of the dogfish. One day the fishing for cod, hake and haddock was excellent; the following morning it had stopped as suddenly as though a command to all the fishing tribe had been issued by Neptune.

The explanation was that an army of small sharks, swimming in from the unknown depths of the sea, had driven away all the edible fish. This horde was so starved and ravenous that they were a menace to life. If anything was thrown into the water they rushed to the spot, bit at the oars and sails that dragged overboard and devoured everything edible that appeared. The gulls and other birds which were in the habit of alighting on the water now became victims. Several were seen to suddenly disappear, picked down from below, to be torn to pieces by these hounds of the sea. In some instances the birds would escape with the loss of a leg, doubtless numbers were caught by the voracious fish.

The most voracious bird catcher is the pike or pickerel—a sly fellow who lurks beneath overhanging limbs or rocks and watches for some ducking or birding that strays from the brood. The pike attains a large size, and has been known to attack large sized birds, even loons, though whether it could successfully carry away so large a bird is doubtful.

A naturalist was once watching a pool that was surrounded by willows whose graceful foliage fell over the water, casting deep shadows. Dragon flies and other insects were darting about on the surface and couring back and forth, and following them, in turn, were a number of swallows, which now and then touched the water as they darted at some insect. Suddenly, without warning, from the dark pool the hidden observer saw a huge pike leap at one of the birds, the latter barely escaping by a quick movement, while the fish fell heavily into the water. Again it tried to catch one of the swallows, then gave up the attempt.

Another observer was fishing in a small lake when he noticed not far away three young sand martins, sitting on a limb just over the water, the mother fluttering about them, endeavoring to induce them to fly. All at once an enormous pike dashed out of the water and seized one of the birds from the limb, the poor mother darting about in the greatest alarm. Soon came another leap, and in less than half an hour this voracious fish had carried off the three young birds.

The Largest School in the World.

Within a stone's throw of White-chapel, London, surrounded by some of the very worst slums, stands the largest school in the world. It is presided over by a peer of the realm, Lord Rothschild, who is regarded with love and admiration by every pupil, for he is, indeed, their good fairy. This school educates 3,500 children, belonging mostly to the poorest foreign Jews, and has a staff of 100 teachers.

It is well known that this is Lord Rothschild's pet institution, and that were it not for his munificent support the school would be unable to meet its vast expenditure. It is owing to his generosity that free breakfasts are given every morning to all children who wish to take them, no questions being asked. Again, he presents every boy with a suit of clothes and a pair of boots, and every girl with a dress and a pair of boots in April, near the Jewish Passover.

An idea of the poverty of the children may be gleaned from the fact that not more than two per cent. of them declined to avail themselves of this charity. A second pair of boots is offered in October to every child whose boots are not likely to last during the approaching winter. It is scarcely necessary to state that few do not get them.

A very popular feature in the school is the savings bank department, instituted by the kindly president. In order to encourage habits of thrift he allows an interest of 10 per cent. per annum on all savings not to exceed \$25 in a year. The teachers are also permitted to avail themselves of the benefits of this bank, the maximum savings allowed them being \$75 per annum.

Snake in His Wheel.

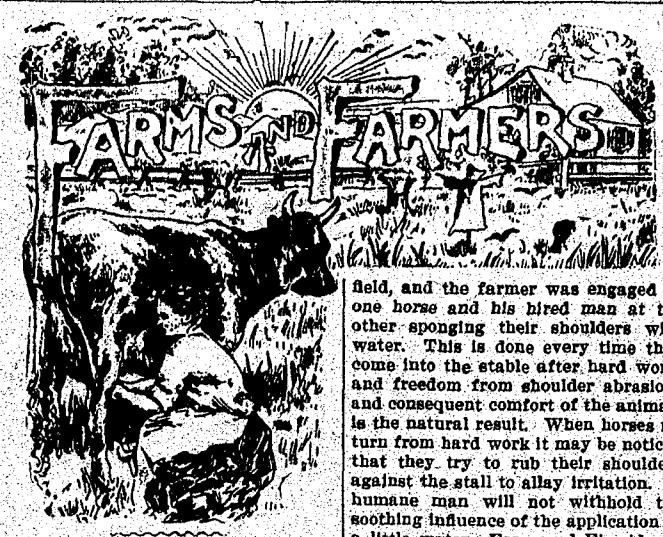
Frank Florence of the Western Union cable office, New York, had a startling experience while riding his wheel near Cornwall, N. Y. It was growing dark; he was wheeling slowly along on an unlighted road. Suddenly an object appeared in the road and jumped between the spokes of his wheel, and in the turn of the wheel a twisting, hissing blacksnake was fast in the forks.

Florence dismounted, quicker than he ever did before and dropped the wheel in the road. The snake soon extricated itself and crawled into the bushes in the roadside.

Florence remounted his wheel and continued his ride to Newburg with some nervous apprehensions.—New York Press.

Costly Legal Procedure.

The United States is not alone in having courts which are sometimes expensive. Recently Oxford University wanted to change the title "Ford's Professor of English Literature" to "Ford's Lecturer." The necessary legal steps cost \$1,600.



A Summer Milk Cooler. For cooling milk, the plan illustrated below has been in successful use. The essential is a well of good size and cool water. Three cans are all that are needed in my creamery, each one holding a milking, which allows thirty-six hours for each setting. The cans should have covers to keep out dirt and insects, but not be airtight, and can be made to hold a larger quantity where more cows are kept, but should be about three times the height of the diameter, with the space between the curb floor and the case roller to allow the can to pass freely through. One point to be kept in mind is to see that the cans are not set too deep in the water, as the water may rise and overturn the milk. Snaps are used on the ends of the rope to attach the can, as seen in Fig. 1.

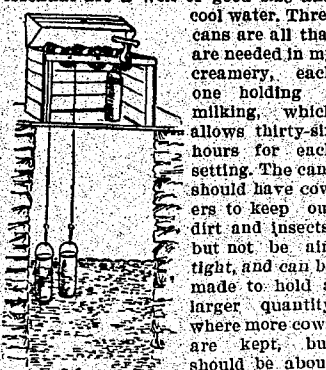


FIG. 1.

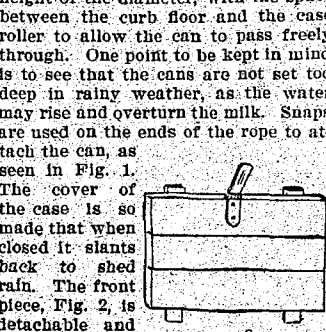


FIG. 2.

height of the diameter, with the space between the curb floor and the case roller to allow the can to pass freely through. One point to be kept in mind is to see that the cans are not set too deep in the water, as the water may rise and overturn the milk. Snaps are used on the ends of the rope to attach the can, as seen in Fig. 1.

The cover of the case is so made that when closed it slants back to shed rain. The front piece, Fig. 2, is detachable and sets in so that when closed it can be locked with a padlock. All who have seen it think highly of it, as it is a creamery without the use of ice, which is expensive to have and a great deal of work to use. Setting of milk in wells is so common that this device ought to be generally used by dairymen with from one to four cows.—M. J. Mallet in Farm and Home.

Skilled Labor vs. Muscle on the Farm.

The scarcity of good hands for the farm in many parts of the country has been the subject of much comment, but no way has been devised to supply the demand at a fair rate of wages, despite the fact that the cities and towns are filled with able-bodied men who are anxious for some means of earning a livelihood.

The truth is that these men, willing as many of them undoubtedly are, do not make good farm hands. Three or four decades ago, when muscle was one of the great requirements for farm work, any man with a broad back and brawny arms could be utilized on the farm to good advantage, but now it takes more skilled labor to run a farm, and men who have not learned the trade are next to useless. We want more farmers these days and fewer roustabouts.

We never see the groups, the hundreds of idling men and boys on the street corners, without thinking, "Oh, the pity of it!" The most of them are bright enough and quick enough to learn, and would make good farm laborers if they could once be caught and retained and wooed away from the city savagery and shiftlessness.

We need a school of agriculture—a practical institution for just such fellows as these boys, that would not want to be professors and editors, lecturers and the like, but who would be willing to apply the knowledge acquired in gaining a livelihood for themselves on the farm.—Colman's Rural World.

Storing Apples in Boxes.

Square boxes with open tops and separated by cleats nailed across the corners so as to allow air to circulate over them are better than barrels to store apples in. We saw some recently in the fruit cellar of a horticultural friend, says the Cultivator. The apples are put into these boxes in the orchard, loaded into wagons, and are drawn to the cellar, where they are piled one above the other, nearly to the ceiling. The boxes are made to hold a full bushel each, and can be easily handled without disturbing the fruit. There is great injury to fruit even from the most careful handling. When the bloom is off, it can never be exactly what it was before.

The square boxes take less room than the same quantity of apples would in barrels, and are much better than if put in bins, where the natural heating of the apples piled one upon the other induces rot, which once started quickly spreads. The boxes are made of solid boards, and are, therefore, heavier as well as more costly than the boxes used in harvesting potatoes.

Axe Grease.

For heavy wagons common tar melted and thoroughly well stirred with some tallow and black lead so as to make an even mixture as soft as common putty, is excellent to grease the running gear. For light vehicles castor oil with black lead makes a good grease. The common axle grease sold in the stores is simply palm oil that may be purchased in quantity for 50 cents a gallon thickened with a little resin.—Ontario Star.

Shoulder Galls.

At this season of the year, when the farmers' horses are at hard work, their shoulders are very liable to gall. A man who works his team notoriously hard in the spring never galls them. Calling at his stable to learn the reason I had no occasion to ask a question. The team had just returned from the

## FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

### ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

Green Manure for Orchards.—What is the Roup—Management of Burdocks—Horse Talk—Poultry Notes.

### DISEASE OF DUCKS.

Ducks are subject to a disease known as anthrax, and similar to the disease of common fowls, by which the combs turn black and the birds lie about sleepily until they die. The disease is commonly called cholera. It is due to the overfeeding of the ducks on grain food. It is hardly of any use to try remedies. The only cure is to prevent it by feeding moderately and keeping the birds in clean, wholesome places.

### GREEN MANURE FOR ORCHARDS.

One of the difficulties in using any of the plants commonly employed in green manuring for orchards is that the most valuable of all, red clover, requires two years' growth to get the best results from it, and that while it is growing the clover will absorb so much mineral fertility that it will rob the orchard, which needs that kind of fertilizer more than any other. The clover, both top and root, supplies plenty of nitrogenous plant food. This makes leaf and wood growth, but always lessens the tendency to fruit bearing. What most bearing orchards most need is a large supply of mineral plant food and very little nitrogen. A yearly growth of twelve to fifteen inches on the apple tree is better than more. This can be secured on any fairly rich ground if the tree is properly pruned.

### MANAGEMENT OF BURDOCKS.

It is true that there is a time at which plants may be most easily killed on account of the special conditions of them at that time; but this time is wholly one of condition of growth, and not of any special condition of the moon or anything outside of this earth or the plant itself. Generally, the time at which plants of all kinds are most vulnerable is when they are in the most active growth, when, being deprived of the leaves by cutting them down to the roots, the roots are so checked as to fail to recover, and so dies. The burdock has a large root, and is a perennial, making many seeds, which are easily carried from one place to another, and thus spreads far and wide. An excellent way of dealing with these perennial weeds is to cut them low down by the roots, as far as possible underground. This is done by means of the spud described in these columns a short time ago. Perseverance in this has never failed of success with the worst of perennial weeds. But a sure thing is to pour a little sulphuric acid on the roots, or put a handful of coarse salt on when the spud is used. When the space is so large for this, plowing in the hot weather, turning the roots up to the hot sun, will with a little additional work with the spud or sharp hoe, finish up the work.—New York Times.

### WHAT IS THE ROUP?

How or why the name of roup came to be applied to that form of tubercular disease which is accompanied by a discharge from the nostrils, has frequently puzzled me, says Feathered World, England. I can quite understand why the name diphtheria is given when a filmy deposit of tubercle or masses of it are formed in the mouth or throat, for there is a very close resemblance between this condition and diphtheria as seen in the human subject. In fowls diphtheria is certainly as contagious as in the human being, and if we are to believe what we read about it in poultry, medical, and other papers, it has been in very many instances contracted by man from the inferior animals, and cases are on record where fowls have contracted the disease from consumptives.

The term roup serves a very useful purpose, if only applied when there is merely a discharge from the nostrils and mouth, or simply the thickening of the secretions, for it is very necessary for us to have distinguishing names for the different forms of tubercular disease. In all feathered creatures the disease germs of tubercle very frequently first attack the membranes lining the mouth. This is in consequence of their being in the bird's drinking water, or picked up with food that has been contaminated by the excrement of creatures affected with tubercle. The disease germs set up inflammation of the mucus membrane of the mouth, mainly due to the presence of the bacilli of tubercle. Military ulcers begin to be formed, sloughing of the tissues follow, and the waste products which are thrown off increase the thickness of the discharge, which now very quickly becomes decomposed and gives off a very offensive odor. This form of disease is known as wet roup; another form is known as dry roup, diphtheria, canker, etc.

The term canker is mostly applied to this form of the disease in pigeons. In them the tissues are very firm, and consequently, except in the case of young birds, the growth of tubercle and the formation of ulcers are, as a rule, slow processes, hence probably the term canker. In young pigeons the growth of the tubercle is sometimes very rapid, and large cheesy masses of it are frequently found in the throats of squabs before the owner has noticed they were even ailing. This is usually the case when the disease has been contracted from their parents when feeding them. The parents themselves may appear to be perfectly healthy birds, the disease in them being in a latent condition. I know nothing which more resembles fire in its mode of action than tubercle. Like fire, its spread depends almost wholly upon the material subjected to its action.

### HORSE TALK.

The teased colt is the sire to the ill-tempered horse.

The man that would have sound, nicely-formed hoofs on his horses when he comes to sell them, must give attention to the hoofs of his colts.

The best-fed work horse has the heavy grain ration in the morning and

at noon, and the bulk of his hay at night.

If the horse's shoulders are washed clean and bathed every evening with strong salt water (it is all the better if a little alum is added), only a very ill-fitting collar can make galls.

Stuff the pads with timothy hay—it remains springy. Cotton or wool becomes hard, and often forms into lumps.

Look out for the buffalo gnats, and grease the ears and other parts of the horses most infested.

When you have a good horse stick to him. He may not be fast, he may not be completely sound, but he does all you need of a horse, is safe and healthy. Why change, even if some jockey with a more showy horse does offer to trade? You know nothing of the other horse, and you do know your own is fully honest. The chances are that the man who deals in horseflesh knows more about them than you do, and that you will make nothing by the transaction, and will in all probability lose. He is in the business for what he can get out of it.

We prefer to have the colt in the field with the mare. If the colt is shut in the stable both it and the mare will fret. Besides, the colt should suck every two or three hours.

Give the work horses a night pasture near the stables. After the day's work they should receive the same care in the stable as if they were to remain there—and after being cooled, fed and cleaned, turn them in the pasture or large paddock where they can get a generous bite of grass and roll and rest. They should receive the same amount of feed in the stable. It is cruel to expect them to work all day and pick around all night to satisfy their hunger.—Farm Journal.

POULTRY NOTES.

Chicks should not be allowed to roost until they are at least four months old. The roost should be four inches across the top and flat, and not over one foot high.

Remember to pick out the most promising cockerels and pullets of the birds to save for breeders another season. This is the way to build up your flock in general excellence—selling off those which develop and grow ahead of the others is the way to run down your stock. The latter method leaves the runts and inferior specimens to be bred from. Don't do it. Save the best, and use good judgment in selecting those to be retained.

Attention to poultry pays on the farm, and during these times, when country produce is selling at such low prices, there is no product on the farm that brings cash so readily as poultry and eggs.

If the chicks are in any way ailing look for the causes, for the prevention of the cause is a better way to "doctor" than to dosing sick fowls.

If you cannot manage a small flock of poultry and meet with a marked success, don't think of branching out on a larger plan.

Use every means possible to keep down the vermin in hot weather. Tobacco stems in the nests, tobacco dust and insect powder are good. Scatter alkali-lime about, and see that houses and premises are kept strictly clean.

A lot of male birds running around after the breeding season is over is an unnecessary expense as well as a nuisance. Sell them at once.

Farmers should stop their theorizing that scrub poultry is as good as pure bred birds. Every desirable quality a scrub possesses can be traced direct to some pure bred sire. Prejudice often becomes a stumbling block to prosperity.

The man who knows it all and can learn nothing about poultry never makes his wonderful success? much of an object lesson. There are plenty of people who he classes as "ignoramus" who can give him pointers on success.

Take good care of the late-hatched broods. Many fanciers claim that the late chicks have the finest plumage, from a standard point of view. Late-hatched pullets will be the ones that will be laying late in the spring next season, when the hens will nearly all be destined to set.

Every farmer should use his influence to have his county fair give inducements to improve the poultry displays and to see that they are judged by poultrymen who are competent to make the awards.

The ideal summer shed for poultry is one not more than four feet high, set on four posts, and open on all sides. A six-inch wide board should be nailed on the post at the ground. Keep the earth under the shed spaded up, and the way the fowls will enjoy it will be ample reward for your labor.

The necessity for new blood is greatly felt where the earliest and best chicks are being continually disposed of because they will bring a little better price. Where there is a systematic selection observed to keep the best and sell the poorest, a flock's stamina and good qualities may be greatly improved.—Baltimore Sun.

A Bird that Ate a Cow.

A bird of prey as tall as a man! Such is the prize captured by the superintendent of Richard Gird's ranch in the hills south of Chino, San Bernardino county, Cal. The prisoner is a magnificent specimen of the California vulture, without doubt the largest ever taken captive. From the crown of his ferocious-looking, red-wattled head to its strong, scaly talons, it measured six feet. Its plucky captor is an inch or two shorter in his cowhide boots. The man has the advantage in weight, for the bird weighs 100 pounds. Still that is a fair fighting weight to carry through the rarefied air. In order to accomplish this feat the vulture is provided with wings that have a spread of twelve feet. The local ornithologists who have seen the bird say that it is merely a youngster.

Allured by the palatable flavor of a dead cow recently the bird devoured nearly every particle of flesh from its bones, which so oppressed him that, however vigorously he flapped his wings, he was unable to soar away to his eyrie among the distant mountain fastnesses. In this humiliating predicament he was lassoed and dragged, fluttering ponderously but helplessly, to Mr. Gird's stable.

Lady Florence Dixie denies that she is an advocate of female football clubs.